

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WOODEN PAVEMENT DENIED TO FINANCIAL DISTRICT BY BOARD

Teamsters Win Desire and Commission Scores Privilege Granted to Transit Concerns on Avenue.

## SEES LITTLE RELIEF

Argue That the Necessities of Traffic Subordinate Noise Feature to Which Objection Is Made.

A victory for the teamsters of Boston was won today by the action of the board of street commissioners in giving Superintendent of Streets Guy C. Emerson permission to withdraw his petition for the laying of wooden block paving in the financial district. The protesting teamsters who have contested this matter for weeks past have been backed up by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Humane Society.

In sending the communication to Superintendent Emerson today the board of commissioners issue a long statement in which they recommend the opening of a new artery of traffic between the North and South stations, and, stating that Atlantic avenue is the only feasible route, at the same time declare the impossibility of such a route at the present time because of the great privileges which the Union Freight Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Company hold in that avenue, which were granted them by special legislative act.

The street commissioners plainly show their disapproval of the granting of such sweeping rights as were granted to the two transportation lines mentioned and they declare the interests of the city of Boston received scant recognition when the acts giving them their present rights were granted.

The streets which are affected by the decision are State street, from Devonshire to Broad street, and Congress street from Postoffice square to State street, Merchants row to Chatham street, and Exchange street from State 150 feet north.

In the communication to Superintendent Emerson the street commissioners issue the following statement:

"In taking this action the board does so without prejudice and with the hope that some kind of pavement will be found which will eliminate much of the noise now complained of by the business interests in this section of the city and which will at the same time not be injurious to horses."

"The superintendent of streets stated that he had a block pavement in view which he believes will greatly reduce the noise occasioned by heavy teams driving over the present granite blocks."

"The board recognizes fully the justness of the complaints made by the business men in the financial district of the noise now made by teaming over the streets of this district, and it would be pleased to do its part toward giving relief were it possible to do so without injury to other large interests."

"Wood block pavement is ideal from a standpoint of noiselessness but it is bad for horses and a menace to teaming."

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

## TERMINAL PLANS NEARLY FINISHED

Elevated Railway Will Soon Be Ready to Submit the Remodeling Designs to the Commissioners.

Within a short time the Boston Elevated Railway Company's terminal station at Sullivan square will be entirely reconstructed and rearranged.

The necessity for this change is brought about by the inadequacy of the present terminal station and in view of the fact that when the Malden extension of the Elevated is completed the Sullivan square terminal will be used as a way station. Plans for the rebuilding are nearly completed but have not been approved by the management of the Boston Railway Company, nor filed as yet with the Massachusetts railroad commission.

## NEW LIBEL CASE JURY IS DRAWN

The jury in the libel case of ex-Judge Henry S. Dewey against Laurence Minot and others, members of the executive committee of the Good Government Association, has been dismissed and a new jury is being drawn today by order of Judge Sherman.

This step was brought about by one of the jurors stating that he had seen John Mason Little, one of the defendants, signal to Edmund Billings, secretary of the association, while the latter was testifying. The case will be immediately continued. This action was agreed to by ex-Judge Dewey and Mr. McLennan, counsel for the defendants.

## SCHOOL DISTRICT TO BE ORGANIZED

The Cambridge Public School Association Will Meet to Choose Directors and a Secretary Tonight.

Final organization of the Cambridge Public School Association, which was inaugurated about three weeks ago, will be effected tonight by the election of four directors and a secretary in the first school district at a meeting in the Putnam school. Meetings in the second and third districts on Tuesday and Wednesday chose similar officers. The work of the association will begin actively in October.

The plans of the association call for 12 standing committees. It is intended to keep close track of the schools in each division. The association's affairs will be directed by Mrs. David H. Walsh, Miss Mary L. Birtwell and Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, who are the district vice-presidents. Mrs. Walsh will preside this evening at the Putnam school.

## ROOSEVELT PARTY OFF FOR LUMBWA

Special Train Takes Them to Northwest of Nairobi for a Hunt in District Reached Only by Caravan.

NAIROBI, British East Africa—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party left Nairobi at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon on a special train for Kijabe, about 40 miles to the northwest. They will arrive at Kijabe at 4 o'clock and the entire party will camp out for the night. The Safari, who are to accompany Mr. Roosevelt in his hunt in the Lumbwa district, will meet him at Kijabe.

Early tomorrow morning Mr. Roosevelt will visit the American mission at Kijabe and later in the day the start for Sotik will be made. The objective point will be almost due west and will be reached by caravan, as there are no railways in that part of the protection. The party will probably pitch its tent Sunday.

## MALDEN'S HONOR PUPILS SELECTED

Miss Ransom Is Named the Valedictorian and Joseph Spear Is Salutatorian for the High School Seniors.

Malden High School honor parts in the graduating class have been awarded and the recipients are now preparing themselves for the commencement day exercises, which will be held June 23.

Two of the parts were awarded by Principal Hutchins for proficiency in scholarship, one by the faculty and the others were filled by the vote of the class.

Miss Dorothy Evelyn Ransom, daughter of ex-Alderman C. E. Ransom of 220 Mountain avenue, was selected by the principal as valedictorian.

Joseph Spear, son of Jacob Spear of 629 Salem street, is the salutatorian. He is preparing to enter Harvard in the fall.

Lionel Fall, son of George H. Fall of 265 Pleasant street, was selected as orator by the faculty. He will enter Lowell Textile School.

The class poetess will be Miss Marion Watson Wellington of 33 High street. Miss Lulu Grace Powell of 63 Brackenberry street, is the class prophetess. Stanley Wingate Woodward will be the historian. Thomas Bernard Dooley will be the class day orator.

## EDUCATORS OF NEW ENGLAND PLAN FOR MEETING IN MAINE

Teachers and Superintendents All Over the Country Will Attend Conference of American Institute of Instruction at Castine, July Sixth, Seventh and Eighth.

CASTINE, Me.—The meeting of the American Institute of Instruction at Castine July 6, 7 and 8 is engaging the interest of school teachers and superintendents throughout the country. The scope of the undertaking is indicated in a measure by the fact that 30,000 copies of the program bulletin will be distributed. Some of the best educational talent in the country has been engaged for the occasion, and the names of many prominent educators from New England schools appear on the list of speakers.

The exercises will open at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 6, with the address of welcome by Principal A. F. Richardson of Castine and the Hon. Payson Smith, state superintendent of education for Maine. Cooperation in education will be discussed by Professor Holbert H. Britain of Bates College. In his address as president of the institute, Henry C. Morrison will talk of the American Institute's proposal for federation of New England associations.

Tuesday evening will be given up to an illustrated lecture, "Glimpses of American Schools and Schoolmen," by Superintendent Bernard M. Sheridan of Lawrence, Mass., and to a reception and

## FACTORY WASTE FOUND VALUABLE

Experiments Show Paper Mill "Sludge," Which Polluted Streams, Can Be Put to Good Use.

NEW YORK—Ten years of opposition from Edward Hatch, Jr., to the pollution of streams by the 155 New York wood pulp mills has apparently resulted to the benefit of the offending manufacturers. After spending a great deal of money and invoking the aid of the strongest influences at his command to prevent the enactment of remedial legislation the wood-pulp men have discovered that this refuse or "sludge" as the waste is called, can be utilized as a substitute for corn meal and molasses, used for core casting in iron foundries, as a top dressing for macadam roads and for other purposes.

The new uses of the "sludge" came as the result of experiments made by the J. & J. Rogers pulp mills at Ausable Forks, in Clinton county. The final experiments have been pronounced a success.

## ELEVATED MUST SETTLE DAMAGE

Superior Court Jury Today Awards Over Fifty-Seven Thousand Dollars in Atlantic Avenue Suit.

In the actions brought by Samuel Wells et al, trustees of the Boston Real Estate Trust, owners of the estate of 518-540 Atlantic avenue, and by the Library Bureau, lessors of a portion of that property, against the Boston Elevated Railway Company for alleged damage occasioned by the location, construction, maintenance and operation of the elevated road in Atlantic avenue, a jury in the superior court today awarded the owners \$45,923.68 and the lessees \$11,551.32, making a total of \$57,475.

The owners sued for damages to the property and the lessees for injury to their business, noise and disturbance incident to the running of trains and the interception of light being the principal elements of the injury named.

## ECLIPSE OF MOON VISIBLE TONIGHT

Shadow Seen From Deep Twilight Reaches Its Entirety About Eight O'Clock and Ends Soon After Ten.

The first total lunar eclipse in 11 years that may be observed without staying up until the small hours of the morning will be visible tonight from about 8:13 to about 10:30 o'clock. The total eclipse will end at 9:15 o'clock and the satellite will leave the earth's shadow shortly after 10:30.

Although this eclipse will be a short one, the moon will not be suddenly blotted out, but the satellite will be always visible. There will be, however, a distinct change in color: the silvery whiteness being changed to a dull red coppery color.

The obscuration is caused by the sun, earth and moon being in direct line with each other. The moon gets into this line in its eastward motion round the earth; it reaches the shadow of the earth, gradually passes through and finally moves out of it. This is the why the eclipse begins on the eastern edge of the moon and ends on its western edge. The degree of obscuration during the total phase varies according to the presence or absence of clouds in the earth's atmosphere.

Sixty men were candidates for the positions of openers and packers in the customs services.

## CAPTAIN CARPENTER LEAVES.

Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., who has been at the Charlestown navy yard, is on his way to the Mare Island yard on the Pacific coast to assume command of the marine comple-

## TURKEY IS HOURLY EXPECTING NEWS OF TABRIZ CLASH

Foreign Minister Rifaat Considers the Persian Difficulty More Important Than New Bulgarian Protest.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Foreign affairs are attracting serious attention from the Sublime Porte today. Persia, Crete and Bulgaria have lately furnished problems for Rifaat Pasha, the foreign minister, and it is expected hourly that the march of Turkish troops upon Tabriz will result in an engagement with the Russians, thus still more complicating the perilous situation in Persia.

The Turks are attempting to surround Tabriz completely. The Persian Constitutionalists are declared to be on the verge of joining the Turks in a movement against the Russians. Satar Khan, the leader of the Constitutionalists, is still refugee in the Turkish consulate in Tabriz and still defies the Russians to arrest him.

In conformity with the declaration made by M. Liapitchoff, the Bulgarian delegate to the Porte, the Bulgarian government has sent a note to the Turkish government protesting against the delay in giving a discharge for the Orient railway. In this note it was added that the Sofia cabinet would request the Russian foreign office not to execute the Russo-Turkish convention before an agreement had been reached with Turkey regarding the Orient railway. Rifaat Pasha says that the discharge in question will be very shortly delivered and that all difficulties with Bulgaria will then be at an end.

The Khedive of Egypt is here and has been given a most cordial welcome by the Sultan.

Rifaat Pasha declared in an interview that the Cretan question does not exist officially, no power having challenged the sovereignty of Turkey over the island. The inhabitants of the island maintain that they were confined provisionally to foreign troops and that after the evacuation of Turkey they will again assume the occupation of the island. It will not, however, be occupied militarily and the island will enjoy autonomy and will be allowed to recruit its own militia.

The Ottoman government, however, will not give way one iota if Greece should occupy it.

## HUNDREDS SEEK CUSTOMS SERVICE

Secretary Edward E. Stebbins of the local United States civil service agency for the New England district reports that 1434 men and women have taken examinations for customs house positions during the past 20 days. The examinations began on May 10 and were concluded today.

In the first grade examination 288 males and 28 females were applicants. The only position in this grade for women is that of clerk.

The second grade examination was taken by 550 males, and 498 males and 10 females competed for third grade positions. In this grade the women candidates can qualify only for the position of inspector.

Sixty men were candidates for the positions of openers and packers in the customs services.

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ment of the battleship Tennessee.

## A Review of Street Car Strike in Philadelphia For the Last Six Days

### CAUSE OF STRIKE.

Refusal of the Rapid Transit Company to agree to these demands on the part of its motormen and conductors.

Recognition of union grievance committee.

Privilege to purchase uniforms in open market.

Minimum day 9, maximum 10 hours, to be completed in 12 hours.

Time and half time for extra work.

Arbitration of future differences.

Fair hearing for men discharged and reinstatement when discharge is found to be unjust.

Pay, 25 cents an hour.

### Result of Strike.

Number of men idle, 4000; number of men at work, 2000; duration of strike, six days; cost to company, \$300,000; cost to men, \$44,000; number persons injured, 50; number persons arrested, 300; number strikers, 1500; number of cars in service, 550; number cars idle, 1800.

## NAVY YARD WORK TO SLACKEN.

NORFOLK, Va.—It is expected that 1500 workmen will be discharged from the navy yards about June 15, when the battleships Virginia, Louisiana and Minnesota leave the docks.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY COMEDY ENDS COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Original Play for the Occasion Was Written by Editor of College Paper, Miss Mildred M. Anderson of Vermont, and Is Entitled "Of His Own Household."



AUTHOR OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLASS PLAY AND STUDENTS TAKING PROMINENT ROLES.

Left to right—Miss Edith A. Holton, Miss Mildred M. Anderson, author. Miss Lenna A. Smith.

The senior play to be given tonight is the final event of the commencement week at Boston University. It was written by Miss Mildred M. Anderson of Newport, Vt., who was editor of college paper, "The Beacon," this year.

The play is entitled "Of His Own Household," and the members of the cast are as follows: Professor Richmond, Charles T. Jackson of Orient, La.; Sidney Richmond, his wife, Miss Marion C. Treadwell of Malden; Mrs. Richmond, her mother, Miss Edith A. Holton of Falmouth; Ethel Richmond, his sister, Mabel R. Case of Lynn; Trixy Gardner, a flirtatious freshman, Miss Lena A. Smith of Weymouth; Billy Wilberforce, senior proctor, Harold H. Sharp of Dorchester; Evelyn Daure, a junior, Miss Marion E. West of Wollaston; Charlie Mitchell, a freshman, T. Ross Hicks of Uxbridge; Mary Warford, a senior, editor of college paper, Miss Rosetta Bankwitz of Turner's Falls; Curt Graham, a junior, William H. Campbell of Dorchester; Harry Norcross, a sophomore, and Heinrich Mindendorf, a German music master, Percy V. Stroud of Revere.

Robert H. Burnham of the Emerson School of Oratory is directing the production.

Wednesday night the farewell reception of the seniors to their friends was given at the college building, 700 being present between 8 and 11 o'clock. The university convocation met at 3 o'clock, a collation was served at 5:30 p.m. and speeches were made by several members of the alumni.

HANSA LINE SHIP SMASHES BOWS

Far Eastern Cargo of Marienfels Brought to Boston Today by the Austrian Steamer Giulia.

A rich cargo of products of the far east was brought into port this morning by the Austrian steamer Giulia, from Trieste. The goods left Calcutta and Colombo in February on board the Marienfels of the Hansa line. The latter vessel struck a sunken obstruction near Port Said, and stove her bows so badly that she was beached to save her from sinking.

A survey gave orders that the entire cargo be discharged, and the Giulia was chartered to bring it to this port. The goods consisted of 3000 tons of gunnies, plumagio, tartar, shellac, coconut oil, hides, spices, etc., part of which were damaged when the vessel filled with water.

It is said that \$80,000 would be needed to repair the vessel, which was made temporarily seaworthy by means of cement and taken to Hamburg. Officers of the Giulia say that the Marienfels would certainly have sunk had not the Scharzels, another vessel of the Hansa line, been in the vicinity, and able at once to come to her assistance.

Mr. Williams said that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other organizations consider the demands of the Boston men as entirely reasonable. The demands are a 44-hour week for the five summer months and a 48-hour week during the remainder of the year, and a minimum of 50 cents an hour pay or \$4 a day. The present minimum wage is \$3.60 and they have no half holiday on Saturday.

Those not at work met

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## OLD MONASTERY IS DESCRIBED BY SURVEYING PARTY

Coptic Monks Say the Place Is Very Old—Lies at Foot of Mountain Called South Qualda.

## ARABS ONCE HELD IT

CAIRO, Egypt.—A description of the ancient Coptic monastery at Wada Araba has been brought by a surveying party, consisting of Dr. J. Ball and J. Cunningham, which has been at work on the coast of the Red sea. This monastery lies at the foot of the mountain called South Qalala, distant about four days' camel ride southeast of Helouan and about 25 miles from the shore of the Red sea.

The monastery is a marvelous old place, and dates, according to the statements of the monks, from A. D. 258. About 500 years ago the Arabs seized it and held possession of it for about 70 years, and damaged the buildings, after which period it again passed into the possession of the Copts. At present there are 23 Coptic monks in residence. In addition to the monastic buildings, used as residences, outhouses, etc., there are no less than four churches within the walls. One of these is undoubtedly very old, two are comparatively old, while the fourth is new building. They contain some fine old Coptic paintings.

The walls encircling the monastery and the ground are about 45 feet high and of enormous thickness, about 15 feet on an average. Admittance to the monastery is obtained by means of an immense iron-bound door, which it takes six monks to move. The door is secured with a huge wooden bolt. Dangling from the wall near the door is a rope attached to a bell which is rung to secure admittance. On leaving, visitors do not pass out through the door, but are lowered from the top of the wall to the ground by means of a rope and a capstan. They raise and lower camels, cattle, and human beings by this means, so the door is apparently seldom opened. The wall is built of limestone surmounted with mud.

The monks grow delicious grapes and figs. They also grow large quantities of olives from which they extract the oil.

According to Curzon the Coptic patriarch is always selected from this ancient monastery. The monks are very hospitable and kind to visitors.

## BOTHA TO ATTEND BIG CONVENTION

Prime Minister of Transvaal and Other Delegates Are to Sail for England on June 30.

JOHANNESBURG, Africa.—General Botha, the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Smuts, Colonial Secretary, and Sir John Farrar, the leader of the opposition, will sail for England on June 30 as delegates of the Transvaal from the South African Union convention to the Imperial government. It is expected that General Botha will chiefly devote his attention to matters concerning the South African Union, while General Smuts, besides attending the discussions on the constitution with the Imperial government, will attend the Imperial defense conference.

The Earl of Selborne, high commissioner for South Africa, will sail for Southampton on June 23.

## THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Geisha."  
KELVIN—"Vanderbilt."  
MAGNETIC—"The Mischief."  
ORPHEUM—"Vanderbilt."  
PARK—"The Traveling Salesman."  
TREMONT—"A Broken Idol."

## NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Southern and Marriage"—"Home and Juliet."  
AERIAL—"The Boy and the Girl."  
ALAHAMBRA—"Vanderbilt."  
AMERICAN—"Vanderbilt."  
ASTOR—"The Man's Home."  
BELASCO—"Going Some."  
BLIJOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."  
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."  
CASINO—"Have You Seen It?"  
COLONIAL—"Vanderbilt."  
DALYS—"The Climax."  
ESTATE—"What Every Woman Knows."  
FAIRY—"The House Next Door."  
GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vanderbilt."  
HERCULES—"The Beauty Spot."  
HISSTORY—"The Third Floor."  
HUSSON—"The Easiest Way."  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—"Vanderbilt."  
KNIGHTBRIDGE—"The Candy Shop."  
LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was."  
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."  
LYRIC—"The Great John Gant."  
MAGNETIC—"Red Moon."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Blue Mouse."  
PLAZA—"Vanderbilt."  
STUDESANT—"The Easiest Way."  
WALL—"The Game of Love."  
WEST END—"David Warfield in 'The Music Master.'

## CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vanderbilt."  
BUSH TEMPLE—"The Servant in the House."  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jane's."  
GARFIELD—"The Blue Mouse."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."  
GRECO'S—"The Alaskan."  
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Travelling Salesman."  
MCVICER—"The King of Society."  
MAGNETIC—"Vanderbilt."  
POWERS—"An Englishman's Home."  
PRINCESS—"The Golden Girl."  
STUDERAKER—"Beverly of Graustark."  
WHITNEYOPERA HOUSE—"The Bachelor."

## WELLMAN WILL START IN AUGUST

Has Decided That Month Will Be Best for Making Attempt to Reach North Pole From Spitzbergen.

PARIS.—Walter Wellman has announced that he will make his attempt to reach the north pole by the balloon "America" in August. "My brother," he said, "will go north to our quarters and take charge there. He will not take part in the flight in the airship in which we shall attempt to reach the north pole. My companion will be Mr. Melvin Vaniman, an American engineer of great experience, and a third man, who has not yet been selected.

"Our Arctic steamer has left Christiania for Spitzbergen, where we have established extensive headquarters on Danes island. At the end of June I shall go to Spitzbergen myself, with Mr. Vaniman and the airship. On the last occasion when I attempted to reach the pole the season was an unusually unfavorable one, and after we had spent weeks completing preparations we had to accept defeat, as a succession of north-westerly gales ensued and the opportunity was lost. But in the month of August one may reasonably expect suitable weather, and I have decided that it will be in August that I shall make my great effort to reach our goal."

Continuing, Mr. Wellman said the distance from Danes island to the north pole was about 700 statute miles, and he believed that this distance and the return journey could be covered easily in three days.

The two motors of the balloon are each capable of developing a speed of 18 knots an hour, and as she will carry 6000 pounds of gasoline she will have a radius of action of 2000 miles. The balloon America is 184 feet in length with a volume of 258,500 cubic feet, and her total lifting power at sea level is 10,000 pounds. Mr. Wellman stated that the Americans will carry 10 Esquimaux dogs, three sledges and a small boat, all the equipment of a sledging party, and provisions for the crew for a year.

## FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBIT IN SWEDEN OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

Gates Open Tomorrow for Stockholm Fair Under Special Patronage of King Gustavus V—Portion of Royal Park Is Granted for the Exposition Site.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The first public exhibition in this country of industrial arts and crafts will open here tomorrow under the special patronage of His Majesty King Gustavus V, and the administration of an exhibition committee of which H. R. H. Prince Eugene is honorary president.

His Majesty granted the use of a portion of the royal park (Djurgården) for an exhibition site in the midst of lovely scenery. The buildings are grouped round a series of large and small courts.

The chief position among educational establishments is occupied by the Technical School of Stockholm, its capital methods and successful activity being widely acknowledged.

The Great Court, about which most of the interiors and galleries of the exhibition are grouped, is at its lower, shorter side bounded by a high open gallery under manifold arcades. From this point there is an extensive view over the Lower Court running between two long wings and widening and extending toward the shore. Here are the pavilions for the

book-trade and photo-mechanical methods of reproduction, as also the Royal Pavilion, a "pied-a-terre" for the members of the royal family when visiting the exhibition.

The exhibition grounds merge into the undulating park with its broken coast line of capes and bays. Among groups of trees a number of villas and cottages have been erected, which, completely fitted out and furnished, will stand as models for dwellings for the various classes of society. One of these buildings represents a model Swedish farm, a so-called croft, a type that is of present special interest from a national economic point of view.

Among the many places of amusement in the exhibition there will be a Swedish fair for products of art industry from all parts of the country, each stall characteristic of the special province, with the salesmen or saleswomen dressed in the picturesque costume thereof. Another attraction will be a funny exhibition of art industry, a parody on various articles that have made their appearance in the domain of industrial art.

## HOPES RHODESIA WILL JOIN UNION

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, South Africa.—Sir William Milton in opening the Legislative council of Southern Rhodesia expressed the hope that Rhodesia would at the proper time take her proper place in the South African Union.

LONDON.—An elaborate program has been arranged for the entertainment of the delegates to the imperial press conference. On June 14 they will visit Coventry and will proceed thence to Warwick castle, where they will be guests of the Earl and Countess of Warwick at luncheon. En route to Stratford-on-Avon, on the 15th at Oxford, Lord Curzon will hold a reception in their honor. On the 16th at Sheffield the lord mayor will entertain the delegates at dinner, and this function will be followed by a ball to be given by the master cutler. On the 17th the Merchant ship directors will give a dinner, and on the following day the ship canal, docks, and cotton mills will be inspected, and the lord mayor will give a luncheon. Windsor will be visited on the 19th. On the 21st the delegates will be the guests of the lord provost of the corporation of Glasgow and will visit the Clyde and various important industrial establishments. On the 22d they will tour the district embracing Loch Lomond, Trossachs, and Callander. On the 24th they will be the guests of the lord provost of Edinburgh. The next day will see the completion of the official program of the conference. The wives of the delegates are included in the arrangements for these tours.

## SOCIOLOGISTS TO CONVENE

BERNE, Switzerland.—At the invitation of the Swiss government and under the auspices of the University of Berne, the seventh course of the International Institute of Sociology will be held from July 20 to 24. Senator Baron R. Garofalo of Venice will preside.

## Four Hundredth Anniversary of King's Bodyguard

Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms Was Formed by Henry VIII. in the Year of His Accession.

LONDON.—Of the three bodyguards of the British sovereign which have a place on the army list, the second in point of seniority, but claiming the proud distinction of "the Nearest Guard" to the royal person, has recently celebrated its four hundredth anniversary. This is the King's bodyguard of the honorable corps of gentlemen-at-arms, formed by Henry VIII., "the first heir of the White and Red Rose," in the year of his accession,



MAJOR THE HONORABLE W. ROWLEY.

One of the King's bodyguard.

goldsmith's work, and their seruantes richly apparelled also."

In 1862 a circular memorandum of the adjutant general declared that no one was eligible to become a member unless he had held a commission in the British army or royal marines. A list of applicants is kept at the war office, and from this list a "selected list" is made. Appointment rests with the captain, but no gentleman is admitted whose name has

not been submitted to the sovereign, who has not seen active service in the field and received a decoration. The officers of the corps at present consist of a captain, a lieutenant, a standard bearer, a clerk of chequer, and adjutant and a sub-officer, the latter one of the 40 gentlemen-at-arms. The captain is always a peer who by virtue of his office performs important duties in connection with the House of Lords, and the appointment is a political one; the other appointments are made by promotions within the corps.

Such, briefly, is the history and constitution of that body guard whose cherished privilege it is to be "the one in the presence chamber to the exclusion of all others."

Organized originally "to act as the guard of the sovereign on foot at court, and on horseback in the field," the corps has preserved the tradition of the mounted service, particularly in the uniform which resembles that of a heavy cavalry officer of the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign—single-breasted scarlet coat with gold lace stripes, gilt spurs, blue trousers with gold lace stripes, gilt spurs, gold-lace shoulder-belt and pouch, gold waist sash, cavalry gauntlets, steel sword of cavalry pattern, gilt metal helmet with plume of white swan feathers. The officers wear gold cord aglettes, and being ex-officio Gold or Silver Sticks carry those badges of office. When on duty the gentlemen-at-arms still carry the axe with which tradition has it that the corps was originally armed on ceremonial occasions.

On account of the high ceremonial nature of the occasions on which the corps turns out in full uniform, photographs of the uniform are extremely difficult to obtain, and there are many alleged photographs of the gentlemen-at-arms which are not authentic. The cut of the Hon. W. Rowley appearing with this article is, however, genuine.

Mr. Douglas, chief traffic manager, adds that gratifying reports have been received as to increased area of land being put under cultivation and the promising outlook for a bountiful harvest.

TO COMPETE FOR THE KING'S CUP

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MILES OF ROADBED WORKED LAST YEAR WAS EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

PERTH, W. Australia.—According to a report on the working of the West Australian railways, the average number of miles worked last year was 1830, against 1676 in the previous 12 months. The total amount debited to capital account being \$53,664,705. For the year the total earnings are returned at \$7,500,025, and working expenses \$5,038,660, leaving a surplus of earnings over working expenses of \$2,470,965. Surplus earnings over working expenses and interest are returned at \$640,045, and the percentage to capital works out 4.60 against 3.90 per cent.

Mr. N. Douglas, chief traffic manager, adds that gratifying reports have been received as to increased area of land being put under cultivation and the promising outlook for a bountiful harvest.

GOOD REPORT FROM RAILWAYS

BAGDAD, Arabia.—Local government authorities are much impressed with the success of the motor car run across Arabia, from Aleppo to Bagdad, made by David Forbes, and a scheme is already being discussed for a motor car postal service between Bagdad and Aleppo or Damascus. The favorable nature of the conditions encountered, as regards the state of the country under foot no less than the apparently tolerant attitude of the tribesfolk who were encountered are distinctly encouraging. This is the second time within a month that the Arabs of the interior have permitted unescorted and unarmed foreigners to pass unmolested through their territory. Only a week previous to Mr. Forbes' journey a young British royal artillery officer followed almost the same route on a bicycle, covering the distance between Aleppo and Bagdad, a matter of between 400 and 500 miles, in the astonishing time of seven days.

Mr. Forbes' party consisted of himself, his English driver, and Assyrian mechanic, a Baghdadi cook, and an Arab guide—total five. The car was a new 40-horsepower one fitted with pneumatic tires, and carrying, in addition to its passengers, an allowance of bedding for each, fifty gallons of petrol in specially

built tanks, "spares" for practically everything imaginable, picks, shovels, sledge hammers and tinned foods, so that the load was no light one.

Before starting reserve supplies of petrol were established at Deir and at Anah, and to the former place spare wheels with solid tires were also sent. The latter, however, were not required. The party possessed no maps—there were none worth possessing—and were at the mercy of the Arab guide whose knowledge of wheeled vehicles was nil. The obstacles en route were the "wadis" or small ravines met with in the most unexpected places, the irrigation canals, the soft sand, and the roads.

Once well away from the valley of the river and from the roads, which were in poor condition, the going as a rule was splendid, and the baked crust of the actual desert itself can only be compared to the Brooklands racing track. From Anah, where the Euphrates was crossed on rafts, the valley was left and a beaten line taken straight across the desert to Bagdad.

To the Arabs the spectacle was unique.

There are no recorded comments of the Bedouin, the car being always out of range before they had time to recover from their surprise; but in the few villages where they stopped the usual greeting was "The railway!"

CAPE COLONY FAVERS UNION

ACCEPTANCE OF CONSTITUTION BY VAST MAJORITY IS EXPECTED

—RECALCILANT ELEMENT IS REDUCED TO SMALL MINORITY.

CAPE TOWN.—A meeting over which Mr. Hofmeyer himself presided was held here and the resolutions passed by this branch of the Bond make it practically certain that no further opposition to the act of union need be feared from that quarter.

The recalcitrant element in Cape Colony will therefore probably be reduced to the small section led by Mr. Schreiner, who is understood to retain all his old objections to the unitary principle of the constitution and to what he regards as the illiberal restriction of the colored vote to its present limits. The acceptance of the constitution by the vast majority in Cape Colony is no longer in question.

LONDON.—Clyde Fitch's play, "The Woman in the Case," had its first London production at the Garrick Theatre and was received with enthusiasm.

LEIPSIC.—The anarchists of Germany are in conference here and the attendance is large. The discussions were very academic.

SAU JUAN.—Gov. Regis H. Post of Porto Rico is a passenger on the steamer Carolina which has sailed for New York.

It is reported that Cape Colony will be officially represented during the passage of the imperial act by Mr. Merriman and the chief justice. Dr. Jameson will also be in England at the time.

## SUCCESS OF Y.M.C.A. IN CITY OF TOKIO

The Students of the Largest College Town Responded Freely to Call of Christian Workers.

Neither Germany nor America nor England gives us the world's largest college city. For this honor we must turn to Japan. Tokio leads the globe overwhelmingly in this direction. More than 100,000 students are numbered in the colleges and universities of Tokio, says the Circle Magazine, and the list represents practically every country of the Orient.

The most significant feature of the situation, however, is not the bulk of numbers, but the elements below the surface. Ten years ago there were but two Chinese in the schools of Tokio. Today there are more than 10,000. China, beaten by the force of Japanese arms and cunning, is sitting at the feet of her conqueror in the effort to imbibe the secrets of her learning and power. To reach Tokio over 800 of our Chinese students were forced to complete a journey longer in point of time than that around the world.

The Japanese capital extends to young men of the Orient their greatest and often their only opportunity of higher education.

In the spring of 1906 a number of small hostels were rented at scattered localities and the Y. M. C. A. announced its attraction of a bowling alley and a gymnasium and a cleag life. The response was small, but the Y. M. C. A. is used to building on small foundations.

In the following autumn a dormitory was secured near Waseda University and the modern equipment of the American buildings installed. The rate for lodging was reduced to a point which seemed almost suicidal from a business angle, but within six months the support of the students was such that the institution not only was paying its own way but its directors were casting about for another building.

The association approached the young men of Japan and China and Corea exactly as it would approach the young men of America. After all human nature everywhere is very much the same.

From the point of view of India, Ceylon is considered a foreign country, and consequently telegrams are chargeable at foreign rates. This anomaly has long irritated commercial men, and now that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter it is hoped that the discrimination which is so injurious to Ceylon will be stopped.

Afghanistan and Baluchistan have rich natural resources. Baluchistan had anciently a wonderful name for gold and jewels, and is known now to have large quantities of chrome, iron and petroleum. Petroleum is found all along the border, and at Moghal Hat is evidently in great abundance. Afghanistan is now fairly well proved to be rich in copper, lead, silver, gold and jewels, while the countries between Afghanistan and Cashmir may yet surprise the world.

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## Eastern Clubs Defeat Western in First Games

Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and New York All Open First Series With Victories.

### ALL CLOSE MATCHES

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Detroit.....	25	13	.658
Philadelphia.....	23	15	.695
New York.....	20	15	.571
Boston.....	21	17	.500
St. Louis.....	17	20	.450
Cleveland.....	16	22	.421
Chicago.....	15	23	.405
Washington.....	12	25	.324

### GAMES TODAY.

Detroit at Boston.  
St. Louis at New York.  
Cleveland at Washington.

The eastern clubs in the American League opened their first home series with the western clubs with victories, all the contests being very close and exciting. Boston defeated the champions of 5 to 4. Philadelphia took its game with Chicago 5 to 4. Washington defeated Cleveland with Young pitching by a score of 4 to 0, and New York beat St. Louis 3 to 1.

### WOLTER'S HIT STARTS RALLY.

The opening game between Boston and Detroit was an exhibition of real ball playing. Boston taking the game in the eighth inning on a fine hitting rally. The home team was just as fast as ever on the bases and its fielding was almost perfect. Wolter turned the tide in the eighth with a home run. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	—	6	7
Detroit.....	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—	5	11

Batteries: Dryett, Vickers, Bender and Livingston; Smith and Sullivan. Umpires: O'Loughlin and Kern.

### CHICAGO LOST TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia won a closely played game from Chicago Wednesday, 5 to 4. Pitcher Walsh of Chicago has left the team to go to his home. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston.....	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	—	5	9
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—	8

Batteries: Dryett, Vickers, Bender and Livingston; Smith and Sullivan. Umpires: O'Loughlin and Egan.

### TEN HITS OFF YOUNG.

WASHINGTON—The home team got 10 hits off Cy Young yesterday and scored four runs. Hughes pitched a fine game, only six hits going to Cleveland. Browne hit the ball for a home run through the door of the club house. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Washington.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	4	10	6
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Batteries: Hughes and Street; Young and Hurst.

### NO ERRORS MADE BY NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—St. Louis met New York here Wednesday and were defeated, 3 to 1. The home team started to score in the first inning and got two runs. They did not score again until the sixth inning when they got one more run. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3	8	6
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	3

Batteries: Lake and Blair; Powell and Criger. Umpires: Evans and Perrine.

### FLAG DAY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—Today will be "Flag raising day" at the Chicago National League park. The world's championship flag, which the team won last year, will be raised. The star attraction will be the presentation of \$10,000 to the players, which was offered by President Murphy in the event his men win the third straight pennant. A check for the amount will be given to Manager Chance, who will divide it into 22 equal parts, each player receiving \$454.54. The ex-players who aided in winning the pennant and who will not be rewarded are Pitchers Coakley, Fraser, Lunigan, Outfielder Slagle and Catcher J. Kling. The flag raising will be preceded by a parade around the grounds, after which the Chicago team will play the Philadelphia.

### NEW RIFLE CLUB FORMED.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A new rifle club, composed of some of the best marksmen in the state, has been formed among the veterans of Corp. Charles F. Parker Camp, U. S. W. V., which was company #6, seventh regiment, during the Spanish-American war. Col. Edward J. Gahan, past department commander of the U. S. W. V., was elected president; Capt. John H. McMahon, vice-president, and Quartermaster Sgt. James H. Keough, secretary and treasurer. The club will enter teams in the New England inter-state shoot at the Wakefield Range, July 26-31.

### FOUR-OARED CREWS RACE.

The Harvard varsity four-oared crews had a two-mile race Wednesday afternoon, the boat containing ex-Captain Severance of the varsity winning by eight lengths in 10m. 48s. A number of races between these crews will be held to determine which men will be finally selected to meet Yale. The two crews were Whitney, Waite, Severance and Forster; Ellis, Smith, Richards and Richardson.

### BASEBALL TO BE PLAYED NIGHTS.

CINCINNATI—Augustus Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, has arranged for the first trial of his plan of after-dark baseball. The National league ball park in this city has been fully equipped with electric towers and all appurtenances for making the field and whole interior as light as possible by artificial light. Night baseball will be introduced Saturday evening, June 19. The night game will be played under the same rules that cover the big leagues by daylight.

### FOOTBALL MEETING AT HARVARD.

The Dartmouth baseball squad will arrive here this evening and stop at the Copley Square Hotel. Practice will be held tomorrow at the Boston National grounds in preparation for the game with Harvard on Saturday. The score:

### YALE IS SHUT OUT BY HOLY CROSS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale was unable to get a single run from the Holy Cross team Wednesday, the final score being 4 to 0. Foley allowed only one hit to the home team. Only two Yale men reached third base. The score:

### Holy Cross.....

Holy Cross.....	0	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Yale.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Batteries: Foley and Larkin; Rose and Sweeney.

### PLANS LONG TRIP FOR THE AMORITA

Auxiliary Schooner Will Take Part in Bermuda Race as Well as Meckinac Contest.

NEW YORK—The Amorita, Dr. William Baum's auxiliary centerboard schooner, the largest vessel to sail in the fourth annual Bermuda race on Saturday, has an extensive cruise mapped out for her directly after the conclusion of the contest. Dr. Baum has entered her for the Meckinac race which starts from Chicago on July 24. She was purchased especially for participation in this event and the highest price ever paid for a sailing yacht on Lake Michigan was paid for her recently when bought by her present owner.

The course from Bermuda to Chicago via Halifax, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is about 3,600 miles and yachtsmen are expressing considerable interest as to how Dr. Baum will accomplish thefeat of sailing this distance in the time at his disposal.

Five schooners, one sloop and one yawl are now scheduled to leave the Atlantic Yacht club house on Saturday. The distance to the finishing line off St. Davis Head near the entrance to the Harbor of Hamilton, Bermuda, is approximately 650 miles and with favorable conditions the yachts should arrive before next Wednesday evening. The finish of the race will be under the auspices of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club.

The official inspection and measurement of the motor boats entered for the third annual Bermuda race took place this morning at 9 o'clock at the Electric Launch Company's works at Bayonne.

The inspection was made by members of the regatta committee of the Motor Boat Club of America. The ratings of the boats will then be determined, a complete inventory will be taken of the things on board and racing numbers and signals assigned. The course for the motor boats is identical with that for the sailing yachts. The start will be made at 5 p.m.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Second round Miss Claire Johnson defeated Miss Sarah Sayres, 3 to 4, 6 to 3; Miss Yarmill defeated Miss M. E. Mills, 4 to 3; Miss May Sayres defeated Mrs. J. C. Gibson.

Third round Miss Rachel Harlan defeated Miss Claire Johnson, 4 to 6, 6 to 3; Miss May Sayres defeated Miss F. C. Gillett.

Fourth round Misses J. G. Gibbs and Mrs. F. C. Gillett, Jr., defeated the Misses Rankin.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Second round Miss Rachel Harlan and the Rev. Dr. Randall defeated Miss C. T. May, 6 to 4, 6 to 3; Miss Claire Johnson and Mrs. F. B. Johnson won by default of Mrs. F. B. Gillett.

Semi-final Miss Sears and W. J. Clothier defeated Miss Johnson and W. F. Johnson.

Final round Miss Sears and W. J. Clothier defeated Miss Johnson and W. F. Johnson.

WOMEN PLAY FOR EASTERN TITLE



THE RANELAGH POLO TEAM WHICH AMERICANS WILL FACE NEXT WEEK.

### HARVARD LOSES TO BROWN AGAIN

Brown defeated Harvard for the second time this season Wednesday, by a score of 3 to 2. Harvard made a gallant fight all the way, and it was not until the last man was retired in the ninth that Brown was assured of victory.

Harvard's first run came in the seventh, when Simons hit the ball for a home run. In the ninth it looked as though Harvard was going to tie the score, when, with two out, Lanigan drove one through the box. Harvey's double scored him. This made the score 3 to 2, and with Currier at the bat Harvard supporters looked to the captain to make the timely hit that would bring in another run and tie the score, but Nourse sent over three balls that he could not fathom, and the game was over.

The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Brown.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2
Harvard.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4

Batteries: Hartford and Currier.

DUE IN BUFFALO THIS EVENING

### COURTNEY MAKES BIG CREW CHANGE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach Courtney made a big shift in both the Cornell crews, which are now training for the Poughkeepsie regatta, Wednesday. Commodore Clark, Backus and Stevens of last year's varsity boat, but who did not row in the varsity race against Harvard Monday, were given places in the shell, while Aitchison, Seagraves and Sutton were told to take a rest.

The other oarsmen were shifted around, Kelley going to bow and Simson from No. 3 to No. 4. Weed remained at stroke. Courtney dropped Stroke Distler, Carpenter and Johnson from the freshman combination, and shifted the others. Hyatt was moved from the first boat to the second as stroke, and Stimson and Bonney were also placed in the first boat.

The semi-final round was played Wednesday and resulted in straight set victories for the Johnsons, who defeated Gallagher and Martin, 6 to 6, 3, and Wright and Leonard who defeated Seaver and Bishop, 6 to 2, 6 to 3. The Johnson brothers showed up in fine form and seem to be the favorites for the challenge round.

The summary:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Johnson.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6
Gallagher and Martin.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wright and Leonard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Batteries: Princeton and Cornell.

STATE FINALS PLAYED TODAY

LEWISTON, Me.—The tennis team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College defeated Bates Wednesday, 2 to 1, in the first day's play of the tennis tournament.

In the 28th inning Sutton showed his real form when he ran off 70 before he gave way to Slosson. After that Sutton drew away steadily. The score:

Sutton.....	6	1	9	23	13	38	21	30	6	18	2
Rockwood and Webb.....	2	0	4	16	16	20	16	16	0	10	0
23	1	24	1	8	16	20	49	50	50	50	50
High runs.....	44	70	5	14	12	18	5	2	1	14	3
14	3	9	11	18	7	8	2	3	0	26	9
14	10	18	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	20	11
14	10	18	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	20	11
14	10	18	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	20	11
14	10	18	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	

## TAFT TO GET TARIFF ABOUT JULY FOURTH, ANNOUNCE LEADERS

WASHINGTON—"When will the tariff bill pass?"

This question was asked of the leading men of Congress and the administration today, as it is believed to be about the most important question connected with the pending legislation; at least, in the eyes of the business interests of the country.

"I believe the bill will be upon my desk by June 20," said President Taft on his recent southern trip. Monday at Gettysburg he repeated the statement, and today he stands by it, although he is willing to give Congress the benefit of a few days leeway.

Senator Aldrich, tariff leader of the Senate, has for some time held that the bill would go to the President about the first of July, and today he said:

"I see no reason to change my estimate of the date when we will wind up this legislation. We are pretty well through the schedules that provoke extended debate, and I believe we can get through comfortably within the next month."

Senator Penrose, a member of the finance committee, practically agrees with his leader, although he will not hold that the bill will pass before the Fourth of July. But he does think it will be through both houses by that date.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Penrose, "that the bill will be kept in conference very long. I should say less than a week, and possibly not more than two or three days. There are no great principles to fight over, and I am sure Speaker Cannon will appoint committees who will be responsible men."

And this is what Speaker Cannon said:

"My dear boy, I believe should even- ing sessions be held in the Senate we would get to a vote within a week or 10 days. I am hoping that we can get the bill to the President before the Fourth of July."

Champ Clark, Democratic leader in the House, says there is no reason in the world he knows of why the bill can not be sent to the President by June 21. In fact, that is the exact date he fixes for it.

"One would think the Senate had about exhausted debate on it," he remarked, smiling.

Senator Smoot of Utah, Mr. Aldrich's chief lieutenant, is not quite as sanguine as his chief.

"I think the bill will become a law before July 15," said Mr. Smoot. "It may pass both houses a little earlier than that, but I am not at all hopeful of it. There is basis of a good deal of discussion yet in the cotton, woolen and hide schedules, and then the administrative features of the bill are sure to provoke debate. Likewise the maximum and minimum provision and the income tax."

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, leader of the progressive Republicans, agrees with Mr. Smoot.

"It is not so important that we should pass the bill at an early date," said Mr. Beveridge, "as it is that we pass it as ought to be. It must be a good bill. This talk about the bill being in conference only a few days is not well founded, in my judgment, unless the finance committee gives us all the information it has before the bill goes to conference. Still, I expect Congress will adjourn by July 15."

Senator Raynor of Maryland, Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Flint of California and others of prominence in the upper House, are all of an opinion that the bill will be in the hands of the President on or before July 4.

**Senator Stone Stirs Up German Tariff Dispute**

WASHINGTON—A serious rift between Senator Stone (Dem., Mo.) and Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee over the German tariff statement, which recently caused such commotion in the Senate, marked today's proceedings.

Mr. Aldrich intimated that Senator Stone appeared as a representative of the German government, and the latter therupon charged Mr. Aldrich with being "grossly impudent."

This served to reopen the whole subject of alleged German interference in American legislation, and resulted in a general discussion, in which it came out that the document in question had been furnished to Senator Stone by Montague Lessler, a former congressman, and now attorney for the importers of razors.

Mr. Stone had remarked that in view of Senator Aldrich's prominence, he was not surprised that the Rhode Island man's indictment of the German government last week had received notice, and had given offense to that nation.

Mr. Aldrich retorted:

"I said nothing about the German government, but about German manufacturers, who furnished information."

"I disagreed on that statement of facts," exclaimed Mr. Stone. "The one thing under discussion was the German report."

"When the report is printed," said Mr. Aldrich, "you will see that the German manufacturers sought to influence our tariff legislation."

## WOODEN PAVEMENT DENIED TO FINANCIAL DISTRICT BY BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

traffic generally, especially in wet and icy weather.

"Not only the master teamsters object to it but it is also objected to by the Chamber of Commerce and the Humane Society.

"Unfortunately it seems necessary that the transportation of freight from the North and South terminal stations must be through and over such streets as Congress and State streets.

"This ought not to be but there is no help for it unless the teaming artery is established through this section. To obtain such an artery now or even in the immediate future seems out of the question because of its great cost."

"Atlantic avenue might be made such an artery were it not that it is so badly obstructed by the cars of the Union Freight Railway, the Elevated structure and the surface car tracks of the Elevated Company.

"These corporations have been given great privileges on this avenue by acts of the Legislature and the city of Boston is helpless to give the teaming interests the relief they ought to have on this important highway.

"The avenue is used as a freight yard by the Union Freight Railway Company, long lines of cars blocking the way for hours at a time."

The surface car tracks of the Boston Elevated Company are used very little since the elevated trains have been running, and the traveling public would suffer nothing if these tracks were removed. Altogether there are four tracks and the elevated structure in this avenue.

"It is not surprising that the teamsters refuse to use it any more than is necessary as when they do they run a risk of seriously damaging their vehicles."

"Were this avenue put into fit condition to be used for the purpose for which it was intended by taking out some of the tracks and compelling the reasonable use of it by the freight railway, the teaming interests might turn to it again as the main line of freight transportation between the North and South terminals and thus relieve the financial district of the burden of it.

"This cannot be done, however, without special authority of the Legislature and there is some question as to whether the Legislature itself can now take from the Union Freight Railway Company the privileges it now enjoys, so broad is the charter given to it by a former Legislature.

"When Atlantic avenue was despoiled by legislative acts the interests of the people of Boston received scant consideration."

## NATION INCREASES IN HALF CENTURY

NEW YORK—The forthcoming annual report of the Chamber of Commerce will contain many interesting comparisons of 1908 with 1858.

In 50 years the population of the country has increased 193 per cent, the wealth of the country 563 per cent, the public debt 2375 per cent, the per capita debt from \$1.51 to \$10.76, bank deposits 3400 per cent, receipts of the government 1186 per cent, war expenditures 329 per cent, navy expenditures 745 per cent, imports per capita from \$8.35 to \$13.70, exports per capita from \$9.14 to \$21.04.

The only notable decreases relate to American shipping. Foreign commerce carried in American ships decreased 39.06 per cent.

## TAFT WELCOMES THE ADVENTISTS

WASHINGTON—President Taft spoke before the session of the North American division of the Seventh Day Adventists. He said in part:

"I am very glad to meet you and your co-religionists. I am glad to welcome them to Washington. I have no doubt that your conference has led to satisfactory results, that your aims are high, and that you are entitled, like all the rest of us, to worship God in the way that seems best to your conscience. Under our constitution everybody figures on equality in that regard."

## NEW JERSEY SUES ON WATER RIGHTS

TRENTON, N. J.—Attorney-General Wilson, at the instance of the state water supply commission, has filed in the court of chancery a bill for an injunction to restrain the East Jersey Water Company from taking water from the Passaic river in Little Falls, in Passaic county.

The company supplies Bayonne, Harrison, East Newark, Kearny, Nutley and Little Falls. The bill contends the East Jersey Company has no right to take water from the Passaic in Little Falls on the ground the river at that point is of less width than required by law.

## ROAD RECOGNIZES SERVICE

President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today officially recognized the services to the company of O. M. Shepard, who passed away at New Haven June 1. Mr. Mellen pays a tribute to Mr. Shepard and says the general offices of the company will be closed for the day from 3 o'clock p.m. Friday, June 4.

## PELAGIC SEALING MAY STOP

TORONTO, Ont.—A despatch to the Mail and Empire from Victoria, B. C., says that negotiations are reported to be going on at Washington between Canada and the imperial government and the United States for a suspension of pelagic sealing for several seasons, the sealers to receive compensation for losses.

## New Aid in the Making of Bay State Macadam Roads Sprays Tar Deep Into Crevices by Pressure of Air



TAR-SPRAYING ROAD MACHINE OF THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION. The apparatus is of foreign make and the one now in use at East Lynn is one of the first to be operated in the United States. It is attached to the ordinary steam roller engine from which it draws the steam for heating the tar preparation.

A NEW aid in the making of macadam roads has been purchased by the Massachusetts highway commission, namely, a machine which by air pressure forces hot tar into the interstices of the broken stone layers of the road. This machine is of foreign make, and among the first to be used in this country is the one which has just set up in West Lynn.

The machines are of different capacities. Those in common use hold either 400 or 1000 gallons. The commission has purchased one of each size.

This tar spraying device is hauled along the road by the ordinary steam engine roller, which is familiar on the streets today. From the same engine the machine gets the steam which is used to heat the tar preparation which is sprayed on the road. The crude tar used by the machine is heavy liquid which is run through a filter into a tank lined with a steam coil. This process

converts the tar into a free-flowing liquid.

The method is said to surpass the ordinary process of putting tar on the road. The preparation is forced deeper into the layer of stones, and thereby gives a solidified surface of a greater depth. Tar treating is supposed by many to be the best method of preserving the roads and also of checking the dust nuisance.

The machine can also be used in spraying any of the oil preparations in common use on the roads and streets.

## MAKER OF WOOLENS SAYS HUGE PROFITS GO TO MIDDLEMEN

The views of Samuel H. Spring and Summer Clement, merchant tailors and woolen goods dealers of Boston, regarding the tax on wool and the excessive profits reaped by the American manufacturer at the expense of the ultimate consumer, published in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is the desire of the association to bring about a universal system of labelling food products, the adoption of uniform bills of lading and the amendment of the government bankruptcy law to prohibit dealers whose liabilities do not exceed \$300 from obtaining release under this act. Systematic efforts toward obtaining these ends will be directed against Congress and the various state legislatures.

DETROIT—New laws and amendments to existing statutes are the leading questions under consideration by the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, which is in convention here with 400 delegates representing 42 states. The convention will close Friday night.

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This gentleman says that the statements made by the retail merchants regarding the vast superiority of English woolen goods is mere "bluff." It is true, he says, that the Americans go in rather for quantity than quality in the production of woolens, but this is largely the result of popular demand. He intimates that nearly 90 per cent of the woolen stuff sold here as "imported" is in reality of domestic manufacture and that statements purporting to show that the woolen industry is decreasing in America are untrue.

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He called absurd the imputation that manufacturers manipulate prices for their own benefit to the harm of the middlemen and the consumer. Goods are sold to the retailer at from 75 cents to \$3 a yard, making the actual cost of the material used in a suit of clothes after certain middlemen's profits have been added, from \$5 to \$10, he said. The prices charged for the clothes regulate themselves according to the pretensions of the tailor, he asserted.

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Goods sold by the manufacturer generally pass through the hands of a middleman or jobber before reaching the local dealer. These jobbers, he estimated, make a profit of about 45 per cent. The tailor himself generally counts on a small profit from the goods as well as from the making of the clothes, and it is in these intermediary profits that the price reaches its final level; not through the exorbitant demands of the manufacturer, said this expert. He declared that the tariff served its purpose in keeping out of this market the cheap English and German goods.

UNITARIANS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

LYNN, Mass.—The New England Unitarian Associate Alliance held its annual meeting today in the Second Congregational Church of Lynn. The morning session began at 10:30 o'clock with an address of greeting by the Rev. Albert Lazenby. Reports were presented by the Essex county branches, and the junior alliance roll call was conducted by the secretary, Mrs. Alice B. Sandorn of Quincy. Mrs. Alma Faunce Smith of Quincy presided. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. F. Cutter, appointed him librarian emeritus. Mr. Cutter resigned to devote all his time to genealogical research, in which he is a well-known authority.

George H. Evans, at present librarian of the Pacific branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been selected as Mr. Cutter's successor. Mr. Evans is a native of Conway, N. H. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1899.

FINDS WE SHOULD LIVE LONGER.

Dr. Charles H. Hughes, dean of the medical department of Barnes University of St. Louis, in his commencement address on "Our Battle for Humanity and How to Fight It" before the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston Wednesday said that 46 years is the average duration of human life today, while it should be 90 or 100 years, he declared.

RICHARD HEALY

## LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS TRUST PROTECTING RATE IN TARIFF

Senator From Wisconsin Says Fundamental Principles of Protection Have Been Abandoned.

### SPEAKS WITH VIGOR

WASHINGTON—A vigorous attack on the Aldrich tariff bill was made in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. He declared that the fundamental principles of protection had been abandoned and that the bill had been so framed as to insure large profits to favored industries.

He said that according to the older and better standard he was not a radical but a conservative in the tariff question. He quoted John Sherman to show that the present tariff bill is not in accord with orthodox Republican doctrines. He lauded Mr. Sherman for his anti-trust act, saying that while congressmen jeered at the idea of there being combinations and monopolies in this country, he foresaw that development in business and sought to regulate it.

The senator showed that on Jan. 1, 1908, the trusts controlled 10,220 plants in this country and had a total capital of \$31,672,000,000.

La Follette Points Out Over Thirty-one Billions Controlled by the Trusts

**SENATOR** La Follette of Wisconsin in attacking the Aldrich tariff bill and bearing out his contention that it was framed to benefit favored industries showed that on Jan. 1, 1908, the trusts controlled 10,220 plants in this country and had a total capital of \$31,672,000,000.

been exorbitant prices and goods of inferior quality.

### Famous Foreign Visitors Help Social Washington

WASHINGTON—The end of the social season in the national capital has been given an impetus by the presence of several distinguished foreigners, who, while spending a part of their time at other cities of the East, are making Washington their headquarters. At the head of the list in importance are Baron and Baroness Sotokichi Uriu of Japan. Other distinguished foreigners now in Washington are Canon Henson and Mrs. Henson of England, and Lady Harcourt, widow of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and daughter of John Lothrop Motley.

The Japanese vice-admiral and his wife are being entertained almost constantly. The baroness during her stay as a girl in the United States was a guest in the home of John S. C. Abbott of New Haven, a man well known in the literary world. She attended the school of Miss Ellen W. Abbott in New Haven, and later entered Vassar, from which she graduated with honors. It was while she was at the Abbott home that her future husband met her. She was Miss Shige Magai. The president of her class at Vassar was another interesting Japanese girl, Stematz Yamakawa, who lived at the home of Dr. Leonard Bacon, then the president of Yale University. This lady is now better known as the Baroness Oyama of Japan.

When you have a combination," said Mr. La Follette, "that can say to the producer 'You get so much' and to the consumer 'You pay so much,' it is as bad as though you paid no wages. It is slavery."

He declared that the result of the formation of monopolies in this country had

### TORPEDO VESSELS WILL BE TARGETS

WASHINGTON—Rapid work is being done on the torpedo boats O'Brien and Nicholson, which are being fitted up at the Norfolk navy yard as moving targets for the battleship fleet in the coming practice in the fall. The machinery of the vessels has been removed and the compartments are being filled in with cork material. They will carry stanchions with canvas targets and constitute the first targets of the kind ever used in the United States. During practice they will be towed by a tug starting and stopping at announced times. They have been recently used in the British and other foreign navies and found to give the gunners excellent practice.

### BUSINESS BOOMS IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Returning prosperity has come to the Worcester district of the American Steel & Wire Company, and the result is resuming full time and night forces working busily to fill orders.

District Manager Clinton S. Marshall said:

"We have all the business we can handle, and are working full time and nights with a full force, in all works of Worcester division, which includes the plant bought during the past year at New Haven."

This means an increase of about 25 per cent in workers within the past month, about 75 per cent being the force only recently.

### LASELL SENIORS PLAY IN CONCERT

An excellent program was well rendered by the pupils of Lasell Seminary at their commencement concert, opening the commencement week exercises, in the gymnasium Wednesday evening. Miss Crowe, the Orphan Club, Miss Julia Pickard, Misses Swartwout, Wald, Hexler and Ter Kuile, Miss Bartlett, Misses Rheinstrom and Chaffee, Misses Stanton and Farmer, Miss Curtis and Misses Aldrich, Stanton, Orient, Webb, Farr and Wheeler participated.

### CHICAGO-DENVER TRAIN TIME CUT

CHICAGO—Announcement is made by officials of the Rock Island Railroad of a cut in time schedule between Chicago and Denver by the addition of a new one-night train, which will be known as "The Mountaineer." The train, beginning June 6, will leave Chicago daily at 1:25 p. m., and will arrive in Denver at 5:55 p. m. the following day.

### PITTSFIELD CARMEN WIN.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The street cars are running here today after a strike which lasted 24 hours. Officials of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company and representatives of the union held a conference during the night.

The company grants an increase in pay of one cent an hour, making the wage of carmen 21 cents an hour, and gives a 10-hour day.

### Washington Briefs

President Taft has received the insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati, to which he was elected last February.

Contracts have been awarded for the building of four motor lifeboats. One of the boats will be stationed at Boston.

Secretary Meyer expects to make an extensive trip this summer to inspect the navy yards of the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

A new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate has come to the attention of the secret service bureau. It is of the series of 1899 (Indian head).

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, mediators under the Erdman act, have returned from Atlanta.

Vice-President Sherman has rented the Thurman cottage at Ne-Ah-Ta-Wanta, on Grand Traverse bay, and will, it is said, spend the summer there with his family.

The submarine boats Octopus, Cuttiefish, Tarantula and Viper will take part in the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet this summer, under command of Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Rear Admiral Potter to be chief of the bureau of navigation, C. B. Elliott to be associate justice of the Philippine supreme court and A. W. Cooley to be associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico.

England has no need to worry about the likelihood of war with my country," he said. "The jingoism of a few easily excitable persons in England will soon pass over. Between the two governments there is no misunderstanding or enmity, and the real sentiment of the two peoples is not hostility or bitterness, but a healthy, temperate, good-natured rivalry.

Germany is very proud of the progress which Count Zeppelin and our other aeronauts have made. But the English journals are of course wrong in their efforts to make war talk out of our efforts to conquer the air. We are building no secret fleet of warships, and we have no secret balloons hovering over the English coast."

### URGE SAN DIEGO STADIUM.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—City Superintendent of Schools MacKinnon has recommended that the board of education assist in the erection of a concrete stadium and outdoor theater in the city park near the new high school. The plans were drawn by the late George Cooke, the well-known landscape artist, and call for an expenditure of \$12,000. The amphitheater is designed to seat 20,000.

**RESULT OF SEASON'S CATCH.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The seal fishery of women's clubs will see that Des Moines boys and girls have spots in which to play during the hot months. Three new playgrounds in convenient parts of the city will be laid out.

**PLAYGROUNDS FOR DES MOINES.**

DES MOINES, Ia.—The city federation of women's clubs will see that Des Moines boys and girls have spots in which to play during the hot months. Three new playgrounds in convenient parts of the city will be laid out.

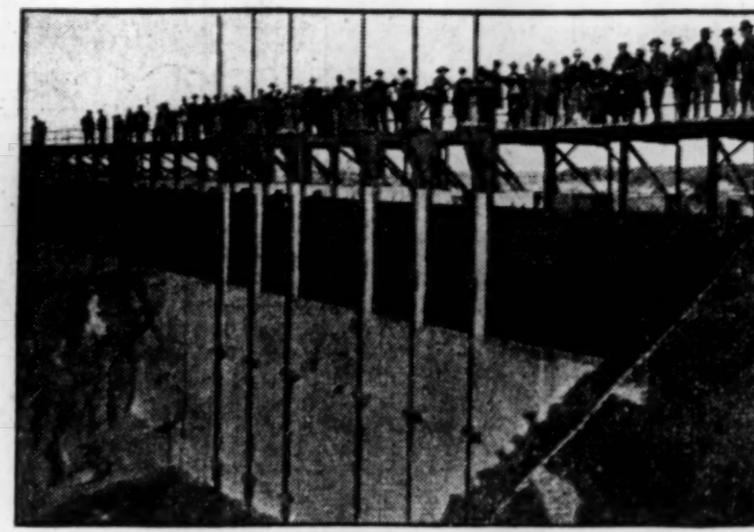
## Certainty of Crop Yield an Important Feature of Farming on Lands Having Irrigation System

Producer Has Control of the Water Supply and Can Give Little or Much as Conditions Require.

### GREAT RESERVOIRS

DENVER, Colo.—The certainty of crop yield under a system of irrigation is one of the features which gives the farmer in an irrigated area an advantage. He has control of the water supply, can apply it, stop it, or give little or much as the crop conditions require. Other conditions which militate against crops are largely absent from regions where irrigation is necessary. This certainty of production and that of maximum yield are among the greatest factors of value in irrigated land. It is asserted that good irrigated land is worth from three to four times as much as the best rainfall land measured by production. Very often one year's crop is sufficient to pay for the land and water.

Land planted to potatoes will bring all the way from \$100 to \$300 per acre, and strawberries from \$400 to \$700 an acre. Orchard land returns very often \$1000 an acre, or more. Ease with which the land can be cultivated, the depth of the soil and the valuable nature of the crops which the land is suited to raise are all factors in this richness of production, but the chief one remains the exactness with which the available supply



HEAD-GATE OF IRRIGATION CANAL.

Reservoirs are sometimes necessary to equalize the flow of water, so that it may be available at all seasons. This gate-head gives to a diversion canal which conducts the water to the point of application, miles distant.

of water can be determined, and the readiness with which it can be applied to the crop.

The water comes either from some large river or from mountain streams.

Of the latter, the flow varies at different seasons, as well as at different years; but for all these streams there are government records showing the flow at all seasons. These records usually run back for some years, so the average maximum and minimum flow is known to exactness.

The number of acres which a project can serve is determined by the magnitude of this water supply, which is measured in acre-feet. An acre-foot is sufficient water to cover one acre one

foot deep. This, together with the annual rainfall, is usually more than sufficient for the purposes of a season's crop growth.

Many of the large irrigation projects of the present day cannot be adequately developed unless reservoirs are provided for the storage of flood water. The water from rivers and mountains streams is led into these reservoirs and stored for use as needed. The cubic contents of the reservoir and the amount of flood water available are determined with accuracy.

Under these modern methods an irrigation project is a very exact undertaking. All the risks which relate to water supply are eliminated as far as possible.

## NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

### PORTLAND DOCKS NEAR COMPLETION

Wharves on Which Engineers Are Trying New System of Pile Foundation Will Be Finished in Two Weeks.

PORLTAND, Me.—Engineers of the Boston & Maine railroad expect that the extensive repairs that have been in progress since February to the railroad wharves on Commercial street, and which are occupied by the A. R. Wright Coal Company, will be completed within the next two weeks. This work has attracted considerable attention from the engineering fraternity, because of the singular methods adopted in order to gain a suitable foundation for the piles.

The direct cause of the repairs was the avalanche-like movement out into the water of 175 feet of the wharf, which is over 800 feet long.

At the beginning of the work it was

soon demonstrated to the engineers that it was useless to drive the customary 55-foot piles, because they slid away as fast as they were sunk. The method finally adopted consisted of driving an almost solid barrier of piles, five rows deep, and which were 55 feet long, beneath the surface of the bed, the entire length of the break in the wharf.

The ordering of the survey is the result of several months of hard labor by Joseph U. Starkweather, chairman of the committee on harbor improvements of the Providence Board of Trade.

Governor Pothier and Mayor Fletcher both express themselves as greatly pleased with the advance made in the matter, and the former is unequivocal in his statement that the importance of this improvement cannot be overstated.

"I consider Providence harbor one of the best on the Atlantic coast in its natural possibilities," said the Governor, "and when these are developed and made the most of, I believe the harbor will be one of the three greatest in the country.

The improvements will make Providence harbor and Narragansett bay what they

should be, a port and anchorage for traffic for the greater part of southern, central and northern New England."

The necessity of widening and straightening the channel of the Providence river at Field's Point is no new subject.

As long ago as Feb. 10, 1879, Mayor Thomas A. Doyle sent a special message to the city council calling attention to the proposal made by the harbor commissioners, consisting of J. Herbert Shedd, N. F. Potter and Jedediah Williams, that this barrier of piles would so compress the clay as to afford a solid foundation.

Upon the report of Colonel Sanford

will depend in a great measure the disposition of the amendment to the rivers and harbors bill secured by Senator Aldrich, when that bill comes before Congress for consideration in the fall.

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## EASTERN TOURISTS ARE ENTERTAINED ON PACIFIC COAST

Winter and Spring Visitors  
Returning to Their Homes  
in This Section for the Summer Season.

### NEW REGISTRATIONS

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Joseph H. King, president of the American National Bank of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. King, have been guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Quincy of Monroe during the past week.

Mrs. E. T. Herrick of Providence, R. I., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Finkham of Pasadena.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Robbins, who have spent some time at the Raney, Santa Barbara, left recently for their home in Winchester, Mass.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Maryland, Pasadena, from New England include Mrs. Philip A. Chase, Miss Chase, Lydia, Mass.; E. W. Newell, Pawtucket, R. I.

Mrs. R. B. Ashley entertained at tea this week, at her home in South Pasadena, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prang, who are spending some time in southern California. Mr. Prang is head of the art publishing firm that bears his name.

Mrs. B. J. Brown and two little children of Providence, R. I., who have been the guests during the winter of Mrs. Brown's sister and husband, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Merriam of Pasadena, left this week for their home in the East.

Miss Clara Stevens, professor of English in Mt. Holyoke College, who has been spending some time at Comfort Villa, Pasadena, left recently to visit other California points of interest.

"Winthrop Howard Barnes, a musical critic and formerly prominent in the Cecilia Club of Boston, has sold his beautiful Pasadena home. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and Miss Madeline Barnes expect to spend several years in Germany, but probably will return to live in Pasadena.

Mrs. L. A. Shepherd of Hartford, Conn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Moulton of Pasadena for a few days.

Miss Rachael Coolidge, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Merriam of Pasadena, who has been attending Brown University at Providence, R. I., for two years, will spend the summer at her home. She will enter her junior year at the university in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Fryer and Miss C. S. Monney of Boston make up a party at the Westminster, touring southern California.

Among the registrations of the week at Hotel Hollywood from Providence, R. I., are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tillings, Miss Tillings, and Mrs. C. C. Andrews.

Louis F. Field is Boston tourist now sojourning at the Arlington, Santa Barbara.

Mrs. J. A. Purington of Boston is a guest at Hotel Angelus while seeing southern California.

Mrs. B. J. Cutler and children and Miss Josephine Dame of Glendale left recently for a few months' visit with relatives in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Towne of Holyoke, Mass., are at Hotel Robinson, San Diego.

Mrs. Ivor N. Lawson of San Diego has returned for a visit of seven weeks to her old home, Chicope, Mass.

Mrs. E. A. Ford, who has been the guest for several weeks at the home of W. A. Sampson of Anaheim, returned this week to her Boston home.

## MANCHURIA TRIES AMERICAN CARS

Trial runs on the South Manchuria Railway of new American cars first class in every respect have given great satisfaction to the company officials and to Japanese merchants and foreign consuls, says Zion's Herald. A "solid" train of standard Pullman equipment, equal to the best anywhere in the world, now makes a round trip at a maximum speed of 45 miles an hour twice a week between Dalny and Changchun. In connection with this excellent train service the liner Kobe Maru runs weekly from Shanghai to Dalny. At Changchun connection is made with the international sleeping car company's express to St. Petersburg.

The journey from Dalny to Changchun, which has hitherto required 25 hours, will now be made in 21 hours. Despite the undeal character of the track the American cars, which are lighted by electricity and heated with steam, ran with remarkable smoothness and because of their finish and general excellence of appointments have been greatly admired by the officials of the South Manchuria railway.

## AUTO ROAD AIDED BY THE FARMERS

DETROIT—The cooperation of the farmers and the Auto Club of America at Pine Lake near Detroit in the building of good roads is increasing. Two seasons ago the Auto Club wished to improve a short cut road from Woodward Avenue to the lake and asked the farmers for financial assistance. The club went ahead alone with the funds available and now the farmers, many of whom have machines of their own, are as enthusiastic as the autoists in their support and advocacy of good roads.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Emmett Corrigan in "Keegan's Pal," June 7 at the Chicago Opera House.

Richard Carle in "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," June 8 at the Colonial Theater.

### NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will appear for two weeks at the Empire Theater in "The Mollies" beginning next Monday evening. They first performed the play in London last season. They were in New York on a business visit and an enterprising manager persuaded them to appear in the comedy.

Miss Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern begin their second week at the Academy of Music with "Hamlet," which will give until Wednesday night. The rest of the week will be devoted to "The Merchant of Venice."

### BOSTON OPENINGS.

Not a single new offering is to be seen at the local theaters next week.

There is to be a striking vaudeville engagement at the Orpheum, where James K. Hackett will give a fine one act play made from a chapter in Hugo's "Les Misérables," called "The Bishop's Candlesticks." Mr. Hackett will have the support of E. H. Holland, one of the best of character actors.

Miss Vesta Tilley, the English singer, comes to Keith's next week. She is said to be the highest paid woman vaudeville artist ever brought here.

Later at the Majestic Theater Boston is to have the first view of "The Yankee Mandarin," a new DeKoven operetta. The Fadette orchestra is to play an engagement here beginning early next month at Keith's.

### THE THEATER IN LONDON.

Mr. Benson, the noted English manager, who has recently had charge of the performances of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, announces that he has received offers from an American manager, and may tour the States next season.

Says Miss Rose Stahl about the daily press: "How am I to thank the kind, good people who have written such nice things about me? One might be a Sarah Bernhardt, a Duse and an Ellen Terry rolled into one, but without printers' ink what would be the good of it? It is just breakfast food to most of us." "Hamlet" was the last performance of the successful Shakespearean season of Miss Fay Davis and Gerald Lawrence.

Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliot will tour the United States next season in Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written what he calls a morality play, dealing, he says, with a philosophic theory of life. The play, which is entitled "The Fires of Fate," will be produced at the Lyric on June 15.

Miss Pauline Chase began her second Paris engagement in "Peter Pan" on June 1 at the Vaudeville Theater. The author, James E. Barrie, and Charles Frohman were present.

Charles Frohman, while philosophic over the cool reception of Miss Billie Burke in "Love Watchers" in London, has this to say: "Miss Billie Burke gave in my judgment a perfect performance in the new school of acting. Whenever an artist offers anything surprisingly novel it takes time for her to be appreciated. The path of pioneers is always beset with danger and that is precisely why I choose to walk in it. Last night Billie Burke did exactly what I wanted and expected her to do. Five years hence London will recognize her method to be that of true comedy. You can't stop the advance of the rising tide and, believe me, it is flowing in our direction. Billie Burke is absolutely right and before long you will all acknowledge it."

Miss Fanny Ward appeared at the Hicks Theater Tuesday evening in "Eunice," a drama by two American writers. The piece was full of violence and developed few fresh ideas or other elements.

Miss Amelia Bingham is to go to London with her novel vaudeville offering, "Big Moments from Great Plays," making her English debut on July 10.

The Lambs' all-star gambol netted a little over \$100,000 for the fund for their new clubhouse. This is exactly the sum the members were hoping for.

### NOTES.

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**IOWA SEEKS FINE FROM PULLMANS**

## SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY IS AN ORATOR

MONMOUTH, Me.—Sixteen-year-old James Roy Packard, said to be the youngest Memorial day orator in New England, delivered the address here before a crowd half of G. A. R. veterans and their friends.

At the age of 12 he was invited to speak at the memorial exercises and acquitted himself creditably. He has spoken on Memorial day every year since. His addresses have always been historical reviews of the war, touching on the immortal and enduring principles which have been inculcated into the national life. Young Packard always speaks without notes, although his addresses have been from a half to three quarters of an hour long.

**London to Japan in Sixteen Days**

The "shrinkage of the globe" goes on apace. It is pointed out by "Travel and Exploration" that, owing to the Trans-Siberian Railway, as newly supplemented by the enterprise of the Great Eastern Railway Company and the International Sleeping Car Company, it is actually possible to reach Japan in 16 days from London, says the Westminster Gazette.

At the ancient capital of Russia the Trans-Siberian Railway is joined, the trains conveying first and second-class passengers. Up to Moscow via Berlin and Warsaw. The appointment to the state is daily, beyond bi-weekly, the trains leaving Moscow on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11:30 p. m. Vladivostok is reached on the 11th day after leaving Moscow, and Japan (Tsourouga) is reached two days later.

**ENSIGN IS FOUND GUILTY BY COURT**

Ensign Winfield Liggett, U. S. N., of the battleship New Jersey, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been found guilty by court martial on a charge of losing a tactical signal book which contained confidential departmental information, and was reprimanded by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. The president of the court was Capt. Robert M. Doyle, and Major Henry Leonard of the U. S. C. A. acted as judge advocate.

Ensign Liggett, who is a Virginian, entered the navy June 8, 1901, and has been on board the New Jersey since Feb. 24, 1905.

## WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

### Yale University

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—"Tap Day" at Yale Thursday aroused the keenest interest in years. The event was the selection for the three senior societies.

Robert Alphonso Taft, son of President Taft, Yale, '78, went to Skull and Bones, as did his father and his grandfather.

Stephen M. Clement of Buffalo declined an election to Skull and Bones and went to Scroll and Keys. After the other societies were filled, Carroll Cooney, the football player, declined an election to Wolf's Head. Charles I. Armstrong of Pittsburg declined Wolf's Head. The elections were as follows, in the order of taking out:

Skull and Bones—Stanhope Bayne Jones, New Orleans; Ruthven A. Hodell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; George L. Harrison, Ft. Monroe, Va.; Albert De Silver, Brooklyn; Augustus Knight, Evanston, Ill.; Robert D. French, New Haven; Frederick J. Murphy, Westboro, Mass.; Lyndon M. King, Minneapolis; Charles P. Franchot, Olean, N. Y.; Walter Seth Logan, Jr., Washington, Conn.; Edward H. Coy, New Haven; Carl A. Lohmann, Akron, O.; Robert A. Taft; Stephen H. Philbin, New York city; John H. Heron, Pittsburgh.

Scroll and Keys—Thomas Howes, Hartford, Conn.; Lyle G. Hall, Ridgeway, Pa.; Thomas L. Riggs, Washington; Henry G. Holt, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Joseph C. Platt, Scranton, Pa.; Thomas S. Johnston, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; Earl T. Williams, Brooklyn; Henry P. Birmingham, Cleveland; Reginald Roome, New York; William Preston White, St. Paul; Henry T. Curtis, Greenwich, Conn.; Carlton C. Jewett, Buffalo; James F. Johnson, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Elton Hoyt, 2d, Cleveland; Stephen M. Clement, Jr., Buffalo.

Wolf's Head—Milton W. Griggs, St. Paul; Garnett M. Noyes, Warren, Pa.; Augustus Hotchkiss, Millerton, N. Y.; Carlton A. Connell, Scranton, Pa.; William H. Parsons, New York city; Lyman N. Fine, New York city; Wilson L. Eyre, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Neil C. Stevens, Morristown, N. J.; Howard V. O'Brien, Chicago; Walter Barnum, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; George A. Richardson, Auburn, N. Y.; David L. Daggett, New Haven; Richard K. Hawes, Fall River, Mass.; Walter L. Brown, Grapevine, Tenn.; James B. Spencer, St. Louis.

Falstaff, in either Part I. of "King Henry VI," or "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Coriolanus are said to be the next roles that Mr. Mantell will add to his repertory.

Francis Wilson will next season appear in "The Bachelor's Baby," a farce written by himself.

Henry B. Harris has acquired the American rights to James Bernard Fagan's "The Earth," now being presented at the Kingsway Theater, London. It is the intention of Mr. Harris to star Edmund Breese in this play. "The Earth" is the name of one of the scores of journals run by the leading character, Sir Francis Janion, an autocrat who uses his wealth and influence for bending others to his will.

Frank Worthing will have the leading role in "The Open Door" when David Belasco produces that comedy in the fall.

Miss Annie Russell is to star next season in John Corbin's play, "Husband."

Henry B. Harris will produce a new comedy by Kellett Chambers next season, called "An American Widow," with Miss Grace Filkins in the leading role.

Klaw and Erlanger and Joseph Brooks have arranged with Harper Brothers for the dramatic rights of "The Inner Shrine," a novel which was published anonymously. The author at present is engaged on a dramatization of the novel. Klaw and Erlanger and Joseph Brooks also have engaged Miss Lillian Albiston for the leading feminine role in a new play called "Through a Window," by Gertrude Nelson Andrews. The action of the drama takes place in San Francisco on the evening before and the morning of the earthquake. The story deals with municipal fraud and its exposure. Both plays will be produced early in the fall.

"The Henritte" will be revived next season by the Jeffersons, William and Joseph. They will appear in the parts attached to the fame of Robson and Crane.

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The piece was full of violence and developed few fresh ideas or other elements.

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## NEW MISSIONARIES TO FOREIGN FIELDS INSTRUCTED TODAY

The fifth annual conference of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held this morning in the board rooms of the Congregational House, 14 Beacon street. A number of newly appointed missionaries, most of them college graduates, were present and listened to addresses of an educational character by various members of the board. These missionaries will leave for their fields of labor some time in the fall. The conferences will continue throughout the week.

The following was the program of this morning's meeting: Organization of the American Board, Secretary Cornelius H. Patton; the woman's boards, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels, president of the Woman's Board; intermission; relation of the missionaries to the treasurer, Treasurer Frank H. Wiggin; the publishing and purchasing department, John G. Hosmer, publishing and purchasing agent; announcements.

Those about to enter into the missionary work of the board and their prospective fields are:

Rosamond Cozad Bates, Cleveland, O.; Gertrude Chaney, Oberlin, O.; Shansi; Nellie Alice Cole, Oberlin, O.; Susan Grant Davidson, Peterborough, Ont.; Arie Benjamin De Haan, Oberlin, O., North China; Sarah Dianthus Seymour, Springfield, Mo., North China; Wynn Cowan Fairfield, Oberlin, O., Shansi; Harold Irving Gardner, New Haven, Conn.; Odell Simon Johnson, Oberlin, O., South China; Edwin Dwight Kellogg, Bangor, Me.; Foochow; Alice Rogers Pease, Bangor, Me.; Foochow; Delia Dickson Leavens, Norwich, Conn., North China; Lucy Irene Mead, Chicago, Ill.; Fanny Gertrude Noyes, Oberlin, O., Western Turkey; Clara Childs Richmond, Dalton, N. H., Western Turkey; Louise O. Unger, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Estelle Vanderslice, Greer, S. C., North China; Marion P. Wells, Worcester, Mass.

Where the name of the destination is lacking this has not been decided upon.

## ROOSEVELT PENS AUTHOR'S PRAISE

Books on South by Warrington Dawson Which Are Popular Abroad, but Are Unknown in America.

**NEW YORK**—With characteristic enthusiasm Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the current number of the *Outlook* devotes an editorial column of praise to the literary prowess of Warrington Dawson, the staff correspondent of the United Press with the African party. He says:

"It seems rather queer to go abroad and discover an American author. Two books have appeared in England during the last year or two, named 'The Scar' and 'The Scourge.' They have been a success, not only in England but on the Continent. Yet they are by an American, Warrington Dawson of South Carolina; and they deal with localities, types and questions exclusively and typically American. It is not very creditable that this American, writing with unusual power of American scenes and problems, should have an exclusively European audience."

Colonel Roosevelt had never met Mr. Dawson, who has for a number of years been the Paris manager of the United Press, until the beginning of the present trip. A bond of friendship sprang up between the two and when Colonel Roosevelt started north today for Kijabe, Mr. Dawson accompanied the party at the invitation of the former President.

## KAISER AND CZAR TO MEET IN JUNE

**ST. PETERSBURG**—Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas have arranged for a meeting to take place on the Finnish gulf. The exact date of the meeting will be decided upon later, but it probably will be June 17. The Kaiser will arrive on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, while the Czar will be aboard the Standard, accompanied by M. Iswolsky, the foreign minister, and Admiral Voevodsky, the minister of marine.

After meeting the German Emperor, Nicholas will go to Stockholm. He will then return to Peterhof, where, during the early days of July, he will receive King Frederick of Denmark. His Majesty will then proceed to Poltava, where he will be present on July 7 and 8 at the two hundredth anniversary of the battle of Poltava. The Emperor will then depart by sea for a visit to France and England, and probably Italy.

## GIFT TO HARVARD TO STUDY CITIES

Frank Graham Thompson of Philadelphia, a member of the class of '97, has given Harvard University \$50,000 for increasing the university's facilities for instruction in municipal government and kindred subjects. The gift is payable in annual installments of \$5000 for the next 10 years.

**GUN SHOOTS FAST AND FAR.**  
CLEVELAND, O.—The first test of the McClean-Lissak automatic gun, said to be the largest automatic gun in the world, mounted on an auto truck, was made here. Three-pound shells were thrown 3½ miles out into Lake Erie at the rate of 250 a minute.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### WALTHAM.

Mayor Edward A. Walker has received a communication from Governor Eben S. Draper, stating that he will be unable to attend the banquet that is to conclude the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the city charter on June 17. He will, however, come to Waltham during the day of the celebration, and will be given a reception in the city hall.

The date for the "prom" to be given to the high school seniors by the juniors has been set for June 11.

The Waltham Watch Company band will give complimentary concerts at Robins Park on June 9 and 22.

The oil for laying dust that the street department has been experimenting with is proving satisfactory, and the mayor has ordered a supply for regular use.

Sub-master Arthur N. Burke of the high school will conduct the senior geological class to the Boston Natural History Museum tomorrow afternoon.

The city bathhouse has opened under the management of Roscoe Williams.

Parents' day was observed at the South Grammar School today. The work of the pupils in manual training, sewing, basketry and cooking was exhibited in the gymnasium.

The Rev. and Mrs. Fred W. Steadman and family have returned from Otaru, Japan, where they have been engaged in missionary work.

### WINTHROP.

Colonial Chapter, '96, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold its forty-fifth regular meeting this evening in Endicott hall.

The Ladies' Social Union of the First M. E. Church voted an important special business meeting in the vestry of the church today.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society met this afternoon in the First M. E. Church.

Union tent meetings under the auspices of the Boston Evangelical Alliance will begin tomorrow evening in the tent on Shirley street.

The playground committee is meeting this afternoon in the office of David Floyd, the chairman, on School street, Boston.

### HYDE PARK.

Scores of people from this town are planning to climb Blue hill tonight to see the eclipse of the moon. A party of high school students, in charge of Mrs. A. R. Sampson, will take the trip. The Blue hill observatory has made special arrangements to record the phenomena.

The seventh anniversary of the King's Daughters and Sons Home in Norfolk county will be celebrated at the home in Pondville this afternoon.

The final all day meeting at the Methodist church is being held today.

The Rev. Lucius E. Reed, pastor of the Congregational church, gave the charge to the people at the installation of the Rev. Stanley F. Bloomfield as pastor of Mr. Reed's former church, Bethany, in Montpelier, Vt.

### BROCKTON.

An auction sale of property on which the 1907 taxes remained unpaid was held Wednesday at the office of the collector of taxes in City Hall and 39 pieces of real estate were sold. There are 40 other parcels of real estate to be offered today.

An order for an appropriation of \$500 for celebration of July 4 is in the hands of the finance committee.

The annual grand convocation of the Knights of Malta will take place in this city next Monday evening.

Arthur F. O'Malley resigned as teacher at the Brockton High School and will be junior master of the West Roxbury High School.

### CHELSEA.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Irving will open their grounds on Warren avenue this evening for a reception to the choir of the First Congregational Church.

The members of the Mission Circle of the Universalist Church are to have a trolley trip to Annisquam Wednesday, June 9. They will spend the day on the grounds of Mrs. Oliver Sargent.

The Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers will have its annual outing at Nahant June 9.

Between June 15 and Sept. 15 the public library and reading room will be open only from 1 to 6 p. m. except on Saturdays when it will open at 12 o'clock.

### MELROSE.

Agitation has started among the citizens of Main street near the Wakefield line to have a jog in Main street straightened, and a petition will be presented to the board of aldermen.

Miss Ruth Hoyt and George E. Cornwall, Jr., have won the championship of the high school tennis teams.

Next Saturday afternoon the second round in the officers' matches will be played on the Belgrave links.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The Central Club will hold its annual banquet this evening.

Clarence B. Wheeler will give a free public organ recital at the Broadway Baptist Church this evening. He will be assisted by Miss Florence F. Grant, pianist, and Charles D. Nysted, tenor.

Charles Francis D. Belden, this city, was confirmed as state librarian by the Governor's council Wednesday.

### DEDHAM.

The school committee has organized, with Dr. Andrew H. Hodgdon as chairman and Roderick W. Hine secretary,

## DEALERS COMING TO BOSTON DINNER

Acceptances From All Parts of New England Received by the Merchants Association Committee.

Acceptances from all over New England have been received by the retail trade committee of the Merchants Association for the big retail trade dinner to be held at the Somerset on Monday evening, June 7. The Marlboro Board of Trade is planning to send a party of representative merchants to the dinner and has asked for the reservation of 10 seats.

Fred E. Eastman, vice-president of the Portland Board of Trade, has signed his intention of being present. The Worcester Merchants Association will be represented by its secretary and some of its directors.

The committee men in charge think that their hope to make the dinner representative will be fully realized for among the many acceptances are dealers in nearly every kind of merchandise. All applications for tickets should be made before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Merchants Association now numbers 1641 members, 74 new members having been recently admitted.

## ROOSEVELT NOTE BRINGS BIG PRICE

NEW YORK—An autograph note of Theodore Roosevelt, consisting of 10 words, sold for \$6.25 at Merwin-Clayton's. It is undated, but was written in Washington about 1900, and is an invitation to an acquaintance to call upon him.

A friendly and interesting letter of Oliver Wendell Holmes to F. S. Coggeshall, Boston, March 28, 1850, sold for \$15. An original manuscript about the battle of Fredericksburg, written and signed by H. W. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general of the operations before that city, from Dec. 9 to Dec. 17, 1862, brought \$28. A letter of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, written in 1774, realized \$4.50. A legal paper, 1783, signed by Thomas H. Hubbard, Jr., another signer, sold for \$3.25.

A printed broadside, Paris, 1790, signed by General Lafayette as commander of the national guard, brought \$2.50. A letter of James Russell Lowell, May, 1869, ordering some books, fetched \$2.75. A letter of Donald Grant Mitchell, Edgewood, September, 1858, mentioning the birth of his first child, sold for \$3.25. A letter of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, Paris, September, 1823, brought \$3. A letter of John Lothrop Motley to General Badeau, Boston, December, 1868, saying that he had just had the privilege of making General Grant's acquaintance, fetched \$5.25.

The district court of appeals, said Mr. Gompers, "will render its decision in our contempt case during the October term. I have been given assurances that no decision will be handed down before the date of my return."

## HILL STILL KEEPS SEATTLE AS PORT

### SEATTLE.

James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board,

has spent the greater part of a day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and has gone on to Tacoma and Port-

land.

"The steamship Minnesota is going to make its home port here," said Mr. Hill. "There are advantages under the British flag which American ships do not enjoy, yet I will say that the terminal of the Great Northern steamers will not be at Vancouver.

"If Congress would only adjourn for four or five years, and not only leave the tariff, but other matters, alone, the country would make splendid progress on the natural lines resultant from prosperity."

"The Great Northern has mapped out a program of railroad building that eventually will make a connection between Spokane and Vancouver, and determinations will be made on all lines reaching Seattle when needed."

John F. Stevens, who resigned as first vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been engaged by the Great Northern Railway Company to inspect and report on the road's water power in Montana and Washington, and look into other engineering questions now up for consideration.

## TAFT TO GO SOUTH NEXT NOVEMBER

### NEW YORK POLICE UNDER SPOTLIGHT

NEW YORK—The entire inner workings of the New York police department are to be probed by Mayor McCallan, especially the allegations that in the operations of the "third degree" the rights of prisoners have not been respected by the detectives of the central office.

John McCallan today took up in star chamber the allegations made by Justice William J. Gaynor regarding the alleged illegal photographing for the "rogue's gallery" of a boy and his alleged boudoir by the police. Mayor McCallan is holding the proceedings as a magistrate and all testimony is taken under oath.

### SAN DIEGO BUILDING LAW.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The movement against tall buildings in this city has received fresh impetus by the action of the supreme court of the United States in upholding the decision of the Massachusetts courts that the law regulating the height of buildings is constitutional.

At present the tallest building is the new reinforced concrete Grant Hotel, which is nine stories high.

## CITY STORAGE WAREHOUSES ABOLISH EVERY DISTINCTION

Rich and Poor, the Art Student's Daub and the Master-piece, the Virtuoso's F<sup>i</sup>ano and the Old Family Square Are Reduced to a Common Level.

Very few people, probably less than one per cent of those who daily pass and repass the great storage warehouses, realize what a conglomerate collection of almost every conceivable article known to humanity is confined within the grim brick walls.

In one of Boston's typical warehouses the value of the goods in storage mounts up well toward a seven figure mark, while the combined value of the goods in all of the city's great storage places amounts to many millions.

The art treasures and the pianos are grouped in the same big rooms, having racks above the pianos providing opportunity for the storage of pictures, while great numbers of exquisite oil paintings, many of them the works of the old masters, are hung as if for exhibition purposes.

Within the secure walls of a storage warehouse the high and the low, the rich and the poor figuratively, and many times literally, rub elbows. The man whose name is most prominent in the Blue Book and after which there is a long list of clubs, and that of the most obscure in the city directory are all the same to the manager so long as both pay their rent promptly.

A list of articles within a warehouse wall would fill columns upon columns of space, but those of greatest value are to be found within the safety vaults. These include precious gems, gold, silver and small valuables of every description. The piano and art storage rooms also contain articles of great value.

In one of the piano rooms among half a hundred instruments valued from \$500 to \$1500 can be seen instruments of

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## EXPLORER HAS ADMIRATION FOR GREAT WORK AT PANAMA

Henry Savage Landor Says the United States Army Engineers in Charge of Construction at the Isthmus Are Unrivaled in Ability for the Gigantic Task.

LONDON—Henry Savage Landor, who has just returned from Panama, is an enthusiast regarding the work that is being accomplished by the United States in the construction of the canal.

The explorer arrived in London after completing a thorough investigation of the work being done in the Panama Canal zone.

I always had a very high idea of the American people's ability to accomplish a big task, he says, but this matter of building the canal is so gigantic that I am all admiration. I was particularly impressed with the personnel of the staff, especially the engineers in charge of the various sections of the work. These young army men show ability and enthusiasm which, I believe, cannot be equalled by any other body of men.

Mr. Landor has received a request from the Royal Institution to give a special lecture on the Panama canal Friday, June 18. These special Friday evenings have always been reserved for men of the highest standing, and they have been placed at the disposal of only such leaders as Darwin, Huxley, Sir William Crookes and other leading men.

Mr. Landor expressed much amusement at some of the reports regarding Dr. Sven Hedin's explorations in Tibet.

I went over that ground 12 years ago, he said, and the language used in these reports is exactly the same as I used in my reports.

I don't know where I will go next, he continued. I can't stand civilization very long, and even now I am yearning for the desert or the top of a mountain.

## NATIONAL DOMAIN LEAGUE LAUNCHED BY WESTERN MEN

Development of the public domain along all lines, with the purpose of giving the people the benefit of the natural resources, and at the same time handing them in a manner that will conserve them along practical lines, is the purpose of the National Public Domain League, organized here recently, says the Denver News.

At a convention called for July 1 in Denver, the league will be formally launched as a great national organization.

The objects of the league are set forth as follows, in the call issued for the convention:

To advocate the sovereignty of the states and that principle of the constitution which says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

To study the conditions affecting the public lands and to propose such amendments to the laws as will promote the fullest and best development of all natural resources, and the upbuilding of the states.

To oppose the establishment of any system of tenancy upon the public lands of the United States.

To oppose illegal methods in acquiring title to the public lands, but to urge the fullest possible liberality on the part of the government in passing the laws and their resources into the hands of bona fide citizens.

We favor the proper protection of our forests, and the construction and maintenance of public roads, but oppose a bureaucratic control over the public lands, and insist upon the maintenance of the American idea—government by the law and the people, rather than government by rules and regulations made and administered by individuals or bureaus.

To carry on systematic work to the end that the true conditions of the West, and justice to it and its people, may be generally known and proper national legislation be secured.

To favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the public domain, without unnecessary charges which burden the consumer, and that all necessary regulation for the control of the same be vested in the respective states.

The morning exercises Wednesday began with prayer and were presided over by the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., of Boston, secretary of the American Board.

William E. Lougee, assistant secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, gave a discourse on the work of that society.

The afternoon session began with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bristow. The presiding officer was William Rice.

One of the principal addresses was delivered by L. S. Gates, a missionary now on his way to India.

The next speaker was H. C. Herring, D. D., secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

The evening session was held at the Central Congregational church. After the supper speeches were made by Samuel B. Capen of Boston, the Rev. A. W. Vernon, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., and Dr. Piering of New York.

**CHELSEA HAS NEW TYPE FIRE ENGINE**

The Chelsea fire department has received the second and largest of the new fire engines which are being added to the reorganized system. This engine is of the Amoskeag type and is intended to throw 900 gallons per minute. It will be placed in the new fire engine house on Everett avenue, which is now practically finished.

It is hoped that the new station and the engine will be placed in commission by the end of this week.

**ROAD BIDS READ IN RHODE ISLAND**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of public roads met at the State House at noon Wednesday and opened publicly and read a number of bids for the construction of sections of state highway in the following towns: Hopkinton and Richmond, Richmond and Charlestown, Richmond, Narragansett, Westerly, South Kingstown, North Kingstown, West Greenwich, Coventry, Warwick (Apponaug), Warwick (Riverpoint), East Greenwich, Little Compton, Jamestown, Barrington, North Providence, Gloucester and Burrillville, East Providence, Cumberland and Lincoln.

The accepted proposals are scheduled to be announced today.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL OFFICIALS REPORT BETTER BUSINESS

## OFFICERS OF SENIOR CLASS THIS YEAR AT DARTMOUTH

President Watson Is Leader of the Mandolin Club, and Vice-President Worthen, the Commencement Orator, Has Taken Several Prizes for Speaking.



DARTMOUTH SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS.

Left to right—Edward D. Rich, marshal; Charles W. Cartland, valedictorian; Daniel E. Watson, president; Jo Seph T. Worthen, vice-president.

HANOVER, N. H.—Daniel E. Watson of Roxbury, president of the senior class at Dartmouth, has held that office for the past two years. He is leader of the Mandolin Club, and during his sophomore year he managed the class baseball team. He was a member of the varsity track squad his freshman year. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi, and the Dragon Senior Society.

Joseph T. Worthen of Hanover, N. H., vice-president and commencement speaker at the graduation exercises of the senior class, was manager of the 1908 football team, and has managed several class teams. He has taken several prizes for speaking. He is a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa Fraternity and of the Round Robin, a senior literary society.

Edward D. Rich of Boulder, Colo., marshal of the senior class, has been a prominent football man throughout his college course, and for the last three years has held a regular place on the team. He is a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa Fraternity, the Sphinx Senior Society and the Palaeopterus.

Charles W. Cartland of Dover, N. H., valedictorian, is an editor of the Dartmouth Magazine, and is a frequent contributor of verse to that publication. His poetry is of high order. He is a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity and of the Round Robin, a senior literary society.

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## SECRETARY WILSON GIVES ADDRESS AT M'GILL UNIVERSITY

## BIG BOSTON AERIAL DEPOT INCLUDED IN NAVAL PATROL PLAN

## COUNT ZEPPELIN'S TRIUMPH RESULTS FROM LONG TRIALS

A dirigible airship and station for Boston is included in the plans for an aerial war patrol for the entire Atlantic coast to be prepared by Maj. George O. Squier, U. S. A., at the orders of Secretary of War Dickinson.

Local naval experts at the Charlestown yard are enthusiastic over the proposal that stations be scattered along the coast from Maine to Florida, each to be supplied with a dirigible airship and the necessary equipment, also an extra balloon shed for the housing and recharging of any dirigible coming from an adjacent station.

The chief use of the airships, as contemplated at present, would be for spying out the approach of an enemy at sea.

The plans will include an elaborate system of vertical searchlights, by which the airships will be guided during night flights. These will mark the various batteries and the balloon depots, and they also will be used in signaling the swift-flying ships overhead. Most of the signaling, however, probably will be done through the medium of the wireless telegraph.

The purpose of framing the plan at this time is to arrive at the approximate cost, so that it may be laid before Congress next December. Most of the money now available in the department for aeronautics would be expended in the purchase of the Wright and Herring aeroplanes, one each, if they finally fulfill the conditions laid down. The tests will take place the latter part of this month.

Now that the usefulness of the airship for military purposes has been proved beyond question by Count Zeppelin, war department officials believe that Congress will lend a more willing ear to appeals for funds to develop the work in this country. The war department has at present \$50,000 at its disposal for this purpose.

Friedrichshafen would be the center and Lucerne would be the most southerly and Dusseldorf the most northerly station. From Lucerne there would be a circular service round the Rigi, and "lines" between Munich and Friedrichshafen and Berlin and Friedrichshafen would be considered later.

The speaker seems to have complained that the Prussian war office is technically advised by an inventor and constructor who is a devotee of the semi-rigid school, so that the Zeppelin Company has to look to municipal and private support. Cologne would contribute \$125,000 toward traffic development, and Dusseldorf would do likewise.

In South Germany the construction of airship sheds at Munich and Strassburg was assured. The company reckoned upon a military subsidy for the Dusseldorf line. It was calculated that with three airships the company could undertake 600 cruises a year, at a cost, including provision for a sinking fund, of \$450,000. The company's revenue would come from the passengers' fares.

ROME—It has been decided to open negotiations for the purchase of a new machine from the Wrights in France.

BERLIN—A controversy which has already involved most of the high military officials and the Emperor has arisen over the question of which is the better adapted for army use, rigid or flexible airships. Since the recent phenomenal flight of the Zeppelin dirigible the signal corps is divided as never before.

The Zeppelin machine is a rigid one, while the smaller types, the Gross and the Parseval, are flexible. The war office has steadfastly rejected the Zeppelin type and purchased the Gross and Parseval models. The Emperor, however, has openly insisted that the Zeppelin machine is the best. Public opinion favors Zeppelin. The result is that the Emperor and the people generally are arrayed against the army leaders.

JORDAN EXCEPTIONS FILED.

Thirty-three exceptions to the rulings of the court during the trial of Chester S. Jordan of Somerville, who was convicted May 4, were filed by his attorneys

Wednesday before the clerk of courts at East Cambridge. It is understood that within three days Jordan's attorneys will file a motion for a new trial.

The police, firemen and two unknown men rescued 14 persons whose lives were endangered by a fire in the early hours this morning at 4 Spring street, a four and a half story brick building in the West End.

The origin of the fire is unknown and an investigation has been ordered by Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker.

The damage is estimated at \$400.

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## SPOKANE SHIPPERS REJECT RAILROAD'S COMPROMISE RATE

## GUEST OF WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL OWNS A COOPER DIPLOMA

SPOKANE, Wash.—Compromise rates proposed by the Hill lines in the Spokane case, on which the interstate commerce commission will give a hearing at Washington, D. C., on June 9, were rejected by the shippers here following a closed conference with J. G. Woodworth, traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and W. P. Kenney, assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, who sought to show that the proposed schedule would result in benefit to the people of Spokane. The railway officials admit they failed in their mission.

A. W. Doland, chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the chamber of commerce, announces that the shippers will insist upon the enforcement of the commodity rates ordered by the commission; also that Spokane will petition in its supplemental proceedings, involving more than 1200 commodities, that cognizance be taken of rates from points east of Chicago. The commission will be asked to order rates on western shipments from eastern and Atlantic seaboard points which will bear the same relation as those fixed from Chicago and Missouri river points to Spokane.

"Miss Bianca Bondi," read Secretary Hewitt from the top of his alphabetically arranged list of those who were to receive diplomas. Bianca Bondi was the present Mrs. Robitscher in those days. You can imagine how she felt sitting down there in the audience without any white frock, or bright ribbons or flowers.

"But Mr. Hewitt kept calling my name and looking from one to another of the girls on the platform," went on Mrs. Robitscher, laughing, as she recalled the incident for the benefit of a reporter. "He grew very much embarrassed and a little testy when no one answered. I couldn't let him keep the whole graduation ceremonies at a standstill while he called my name. So I got up from my place in the audience and said, 'Here I am.'

"Then I walked down the aisle, and a gentleman picked me up and lifted me on the platform, though I was a grown girl. Then Mr. Hewitt handed me the diploma which you see hanging there on the wall. And everybody laughed and applauded."

"Next to my father, Peter Cooper was the noblest man I ever knew," she said. "He was honest and poorly educated. But, oh! how good he was! I made a crayon portrait of him which hung in Cooper Union for years. The Hewitt family, I think, has it now. The steel engraving which my old Cooper Institute teacher, R. O'Brien, made of Mr. Cooper, I have always kept hanging in my own bedroom."

## FRICK REPORTED IN COKE MERGER

## BIG BEND COUNTRY TO BE RECLAIMED

PITTSBURG, Pa.—It is reported here that Henry C. Frick has made overtures to the promoters of the independent coke combination to pool interests. The proposition, it is said, was made to J. W. Bayleau, personal representative of J. V. Thompson, who has taken the matter under consideration, and a final decision is looked for within ten days.

As at present planned, the independent combination would be capitalized at about \$80,000,000, but should the Frick interest be included this capitalization probably would be increased to \$150,000,000.

The coming millions that will find homes on this hemisphere will look to agriculture for food and clothe them. Manufacturing industries will expect to be fed cheaply. Commerce will look to the soil for traffic. The banker will look to the fields to give life to enterprise and maintain the balance of trade, and the educated farmer will be the well-spring of all these movements.

The morning exercises Wednesday began with prayer and were presided over by the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., of Boston, secretary of the American Board.

William E. Lougee, assistant secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, gave a discourse on the work of that society.

The afternoon session was held at the Central Congregational church. After the supper speeches were made by Samuel B. Capen of Boston, the Rev. A. W. Vernon, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., and Dr. Piering of New York.

**CHELSEA HAS NEW TYPE FIRE ENGINE**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of public roads met at the State House at noon Wednesday and opened publicly and read a number of bids for the construction of sections of state highway in the following towns: Hopkinton and Richmond, Richmond and Charlestown, Richmond, Narragansett, Westerly, South Kingstown, North Kingstown, West Greenwich, Coventry, Warwick (Apponaug), Warwick (Riverpoint), East Greenwich, Little Compton, Jamestown, Barrington, North Providence, Gloucester and Burrillville, East Providence, Cumberland and Lincoln.

The accepted proposals are scheduled to be announced today.

**ROAD BIDS READ IN RHODE ISLAND**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of public roads met at the State House at noon Wednesday and opened publicly and read a number of bids for the construction of sections of state highway in the following towns: Hopkinton and Richmond, Richmond and Charlestown, Richmond, Narragansett, Westerly, South Kingstown, North Kingstown, West Greenwich, Coventry, Warwick (Apponaug), Warwick (Riverpoint), East Greenwich, Little Compton, Jamestown, Barrington, North Providence, Gloucester and Burrillville, East Providence, Cumberland and Lincoln.

The accepted proposals are scheduled to be announced today.

**HEAD OF CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND R. R.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Official announcement is made of the resignation of L. S. Miller as general manager of the Central New England Railway Company. E. H. McHenry is appointed vice president in charge of the construction and engineering departments, with offices in New Haven, and O. M. Lains, superintendent, will have jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the operating department. The changes are effective June 1.

The police, firemen and two unknown men rescued 14 persons whose lives were endangered by a fire in the early hours this morning at 4 Spring street, a four and a half story brick building in the West End.

The origin of the fire is unknown and an investigation has been ordered by Fire Commissioner Samuel D. Parker.

The damage is estimated at \$400.

JORDAN EXCEPTIONS FILED.

Thirty-three exceptions to the rulings of the court during the trial of Chester S. Jordan of Somerville, who was convicted May 4, were filed by his attorneys

Wednesday before the clerk of courts at East Cambridge. It is understood that within three days Jordan's attorneys will file a motion for a new trial.

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# World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

## PACIFICS JOIN BULL MOVEMENT IN WALL STREET

Market Broadens and New High Records Are Made by Some of the Specialties During the Early Trading.

## MASS MINING DOWN

The Harriman Pacifics joined the bull campaign today, lending considerable energy to the upward movement in the New York stock market. Union Pacific which has been somewhat inactive lately was taken in hand and advanced to the highest price this year and close to its highest record. It opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than last night's closing at  $19\frac{1}{4}$  and quickly rose a point to  $19\frac{3}{4}$ . Southern Pacific made the greatest gain in the same length of time. It opened  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher at  $12\frac{1}{4}$  and jumped 3 points to  $12\frac{3}{4}$ .

Of course the United States issues made new high records, the common opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at  $67\frac{1}{2}$  and going up to  $68\frac{1}{4}$  during the first sales. The preferred started off  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher at  $122\frac{1}{2}$  and rose to  $123\frac{1}{2}$ . The street was full of reports of bull character concerning these issues and the cause of their advance. One was that the preferred stock is to be retired. Another was that the common is to be placed upon a 4 per cent basis. Neither of these reports may be true. However, the bulls have back of them the fact that there has been a remarkable improvement lately in the iron and steel industry. The corporation has increased its production from 50 per cent of its capacity since last February to about 80 per cent.

The further advance of 23 points in American Steel Foundries to  $48\frac{1}{2}$  was a feature of the early trading scarcely noticed because of the broadening market. Nearly everything traded in showed a good advance. Great Northern Ore advanced from  $74\frac{1}{2}$  to  $76\frac{1}{2}$ . Northern Pacific rose from  $147\frac{1}{2}$  to  $148\frac{1}{2}$ . The Rock Island issues were also in good demand at advancing prices.

Another raid was made upon Mass Mining on the local market today and the stock declined during the first hour from  $12\frac{1}{4}$  to  $9$ . North Butte was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at  $55\frac{1}{2}$  and dropped the fraction. United Shoe Machinery rose from  $60$  to  $61$  and then receded fractionally. American Agricultural Chemical was strong, opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at  $43\frac{1}{2}$  and advancing during the early sales to  $44\frac{1}{2}$ . The rest of the Boston market was rather irregular.

The advance of Southern Pacific to above  $129$  was the feature of the New York market in the early afternoon. Steel preferred sold above  $125$ . American Steel Foundries new advanced to  $50$ . Reading sold up to  $156\frac{1}{2}$  after opening at  $154\frac{1}{2}$ . Chicago Northwestern rose from  $184\frac{1}{2}$  to  $186\frac{1}{2}$ .

## SHIPPING NEWS

Two United Fruit Company steamers came to port today—the Bellaventure, Capt. Robert Randall, and the Alabama, Capt. J. Gjammie. The Bellaventure had a quick passage from Port Moran, Jamaica, and brought a cargo of 20,569 bunches of bananas and 239 bags of coconuts. The Alabama arrived 24 hours behind her schedule time. She came from Maria and Amatto, Jamaica, with 10,000 bunches of bananas. As passengers she brought Jose Antonio Benjamin and Percival Benjamin, who are fruit planters in Jamaica.

The Norwegian collier Hermod, Captain Gabrielli, arrived in port this morning from Louisburg, Cape Breton, with a cargo of 4750 tons of coal.

The Robert and Carr was unable to dispose of the 25,000 pounds of pollock she brought to T wharf this morning, so is going to Gloucester with her fare. Other arrivals were: F. M. Parker 6700, Waskie 17,700, Appomattox 23,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 19,500, Richard J. Nunn 49,000, Matchless 40,800, Viking 29,100, Galatea 18,000, Genesta 18,000, Lena May 1800, Olive T. Hutchins 60,000.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.50@4, large cod \$2.75@3; small cod \$1.55@1.75, large hake \$2.25; small hake \$1.55; pollock \$1.25.

The first shipment of mackerel from the cape shore fleet is due to arrive today on the Prince Arthur from Halifax. She is bringing 149 barrels of fresh mackerel and 47 more barrels will arrive Friday on the Halifax boat.

According to figures at the immigration

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am Beet Sugar	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amal Copper	85	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car & Foin	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am C & F Pl	116	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Re pf	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Re pf, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am St Fr new	46	51	46	51
Am Sun	152	132	132	132
Am Tel & Tel	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	140	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
Ans Copper	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
At On Line	128	129	128	128
Atchison	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
B & W Trans	29	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pa	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cen Leather	30	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Cen Leather pf	104	104	104	104
Che & Ohio	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cit Fuel & Iron	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cit Southern	63	63	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com Gas	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com Products	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del & Hudson	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del & Lack	660	660	660	660
Den & Rio Grande	50	51	50	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dim & Rio Grande	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dim & Rio Grande pf	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gl Nor pf	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gl Nor Or pf	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gl Nor St pf	147	148	147	148
Illinois Co	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City St	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas Texas	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pa	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead	87	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
N R & M 2d pf	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y Central	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H	171	171	171	171
Nor & Western	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pa	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	114	114	114	114
Presed St Car	45	45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Reading	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Shef S & L	84	84	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Southern Pacific	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf	106	106	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
Western Union	75	75	74	75
Westinghouse	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	High	Low
Am T & T cys	104	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison ev 4s	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison gen 4s	101	101	101
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	101
Dim & Rio Grande fd	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
Interboro-Mot 2s	78	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Paul	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S & B 4s	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S St pf	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

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A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

# THE HOME FORUM

## What "Dry Farming" Means

In all the discussion of the term "dry farming" much misunderstanding exists. At the recent congress there was an attempt to change the organization's name to "Arid Farming Congress." In simple phrase it means a method of farming that shall include deep plowing and frequent pulverizing of the top soil out as well as during the growing season. It is based on the principle that the moisture falling in rain or otherwise may

### An Effect of "Protection"

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:

That was a very clever thing the Herald did this morning in reproducing the photograph of the committee of women employed in the hosiery mills who called upon Senator Aldrich to argue for an 85 per cent duty on stockings.

In the first place, they were all fine looking women, and in the second place, their clothing and millinery were of the very latest style. A photograph of a bevy of Washington society women could not have looked any better.

Under the Dingley law these women have had steady work at remunerative wages. Some of them make as high as \$20 a week. All of them make more than \$12 a week. The men who are employed on the machines get from \$25 to \$35 a week.

These women themselves furnished the best argument for letting the tariff on stockings stand as the Senate finance committee fixed it. There has been some competition in this business, which enabled them to demand and get good wages.

With an 85 per cent duty there would be no competition, and the hosiery business might soon be made into a trust, and then these women would get just what the trust cared to give them.

### New Kind of Grandfather

Josiah Quincy, the prominent Boston politician, was walking near the Hall, when he heard an Irish laborer accost another thus:

"That's Josiah Quincy."

"An' who's Josiah Quincy?" the other asked.

"I never see such ignorance," rejoined the first. "He's the grandson of the statue you see in the yard."—Walter B. Norris.

The Chinese in China have organized what they call "The Chinese American Friends Society."—Los Angeles Times.

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sink into the earth if the soil be loosened. Then that there shall be kept above that moistened bed a close, fine blanket of dust that shall prevent evaporation. If the furrows be turned at right angles to the prevailing winds more moisture may be caught, and if the pulverizing harrow be sent over the field after every rain, the seed is certain to receive a maximum amount of sustenance. If the soil does not get enough in one season it may in two, and a crop every alternate year, if a good one, is ample return on cheap land. Of course there must be good soil as a basis,—only irrigation can conquer sand.

To accomplish all this, special machinery has come into use. Horses could not pull plows biting deep into the tough centuries-dried soil, so powerful engines that roll majestically along with two dozen plows in train are in their places. Press drills that plant the seed deep; pulverizing harrows that break the surface into powder-like fineness, and other appliances are used. "First get your moisture, then raise a crop on it," is the formula adopted by one successful farmer. He told how he had plowed 12 inches deep, had harrowed and cultivated, and then raised 35 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of corn, and generous crops of rough feed on each acre, finally starting a profitable fruit orchard—all this on a rainfall of less than 15 inches annually.—Appleton's.

The modern Strand is very different from the road to which the name was first applied, and some of the greatest changes in it have been made during the last few years, says the London Globe. It was not always so far from the river. In the distant days when the great tidal estuary of the Thames was a wide marshy lagoon, before it was drained, built upon, and embanked, the street running along the high bank just above the water really was the strand. In the days when the ancient Britons used it, it was probably a track much frequented, because it led, high and dry, through the brushwood which fringed the banks of the river. In those days the forest extended to the northern shores of the Thames, and whereas the southern banks were low and marshy, the obvious way along the river to the west from the British town where London stands to the villages lying westward was along the high bank. And so a path was trodden out where the Strand now runs, well above the tides of the river, and was improved by the Romans when Londonium was made into a prefecture. The successors of the Romans, whether Saxon, Dane or Norman, did not worry about

roads, and were quite content to struggle along in the mud, but as the Strand led from the great commercial city of

London to the royal palace at Westminster, it was no doubt quite one of the best roads in the kingdom. It is on record that in 1353 the state of the Strand was so bad that Edward III, or

garden running down to the water's edge.

It is no wonder that people who wished to go from London to Westminster preferred to go by boat, for if they caught the tide they would go much more quickly and comfortably by the ill-kept road. Even the great houses which faced the Strand on the south side did not patronize that thoroughfare, and at the end of their gardens had stairs at which to take boat and go up or down the river to London or Westminster. It was only at the end of Elizabeth's reign that houses and side streets were built to the north of the Strand, and that the great thoroughfare really became a street in the modern sense of the word. In the next century building went on rapidly, until at last even St. Giles' ceased to be in the fields, and became united to the new London. The eastern boundary of the Strand is the heraldic griffin which marks the site of Temple Bar, but this old gate was not so ancient as most people imagine, for it was only put up in 1670, and before the great fire the Bar consisted merely of posts, rails and chains.

Charing Cross, at the west end of the Strand, was a cross in memory of Queen Eleanor, erected by Edward I., a mile from St. Paul's, London. It was destroyed in 1647, and restored by the S. E. Railroad Company in 1865.

### Women as Attorneys-at-Law

The example of Shakespeare's Portia is not for most women who are admitted to practise law. That, at least, is the editorial judgment of Bench and Bar, which notes that of 20,000 women who have qualified for the law in the United States less than 40 have become advocates in the federal supreme court. There are no women advocates in England, and the half dozen who used to practise in Paris have not of late years appeared. Yet Bench and Bar believes that there are broad fields and splendid opportunities for women lawyers. They lie in the publication for the ten years ended with 1904 of some quarter million decisions of federal and state courts, which must be analyzed, digested and classified. The law publishing houses would give able women comfortable salaries at this work, and from it they might advance to the writing of legal textbooks and treatises. The New York Times says that Mrs. Mulliner of that city has already issued a compilation of "New York Laws of Interest to Women," which represents a beginning. The big corporation offices would also be likely to employ young women lawyers to prepare their briefs of cases at successive stages of litigation.

### Learning "By Heart"

Professor Child of Harvard used to make his students of Shakespeare commit five or six pages—perhaps more of each play they took up, says the New York Post. That, after all, is the way to develop a taste for literature. Today we seem to be afraid of asking boys and girls to memorize long passages, as if somehow that process would destroy the reasoning faculty, whereas it may furnish the reason with data upon which to work. If we have at our tongue's end the best poetry, we possess, as Matthew Arnold used to urge, a high and severe standard of judgment. For young and old alike, then, the finest literature endures the test of indefinite rereading. We may know it by heart and still go back to it with zest undulled by repetition, just as we derive a pleasure only the keener from studying a wonderful picture, every line of which is stamped upon the memory. Or, as we lift up our eyes again and again to the ancient hills whence cometh our help.

### Humility

Humility is a perpetual quietness of heart. It is to have no trouble. It is never to be fretted or vexed, irritable or sore, to wonder at nothing that is done to me, to feel nothing done against me. It is to be at rest when nobody praises me, and when I am blamed or despised; it is to have a blessed home in myself where I can go and shut the door and kneel to my Father in secret and be at peace, as in a deep sea of calmness, when all around and above is trouble.—Selected.

### Jules Verne as Prophet

International interest attached to the unveiling of a monument to Jules Verne at Amiens. With perhaps the single exception of Daniel Defoe, no author has been so widely read in every part of the world as the great French writer. M. Jules Claretie laid stress in an eloquent speech on the prophetic role played by Jules Verne, says the European edition of the New York Herald. While his "Nautilus" was the forerunner of the twentieth century submarine, in the domain of aeronautics he led the way with "Five Weeks in a Balloon," in which he showed what an aerostat could do for exploration, and "The Clipper of the Clouds," in which he foresees the advent of the modern airship. It was only natural that distinguished French aeronauts were present at the ceremony. The high place taken by his countrymen in aerial navigation would have been a source of patriotic gratification to the great romancer. The perusal of the columns of the press today would have convinced him of the coming triumph of man in the conquest of the air. He would have seen in the daily telegrams from Rome, from Berlin, from Vienna, in the cable despatches from the United States, that in every part of the world the wise man in his study and laboratory, the engineer in his workshop and the intrepid aeronaut in balloon, airship and aeroplane, are pressing forward to their goal, and are about to wrest another secret from nature.

### In Every Home

The portrait of Alexander Hamilton may now be expected to become generally familiar, it is to adorn the new \$1000 government certificates.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Haste the hour when all mankind

shall accept the Christian Science viewpoint, and thus be enabled to prove through "signs following" the practical operation of the divine law and government.

## Science and Health

### With Key to the Scriptures

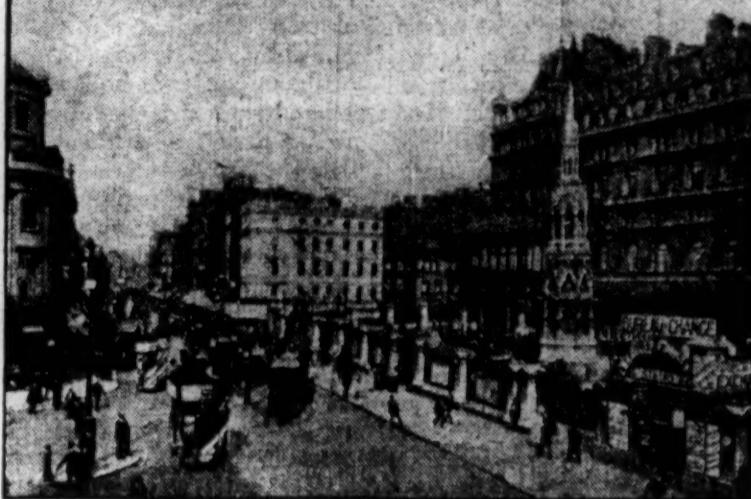
### The text book of Christian Science

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## A FAMOUS LONDON STREET



THE STRAND, LONDON.

The monument at the right is Charing Cross.

## One Ultimate View-point

One of the presumptuous and mistaken claims of mortals is that they are privileged to choose the standpoint from which they may wish to reason or judge. From the standpoint of belief in matter, they argue that because God knows everything He must be cognizant of evil. This argument is only a subtle attempt of error to make evil real, and so place it on par with good. The Scripture teaches that God is "of purer eyes than evil has any claim to power, presence or reality, and that "the knowledge of the holy is understanding." This becomes his passport into the kingdom of heaven on earth, wherein he can become conscious of good and of good only. He then has one positive standpoint and one positive goal. His thoughts all center in good as the sum and substance of being. The suppositional belief in evil, which can be recognized only as one looks from an erroneous point of observation, is now rejected from consciousness, and good only is honored with the title of power, law and dominion. The worldly-wise may insist upon clinging to their material standpoints and may refer to Christian Science as a meaningless vagary of the human mind, even while from its own viewpoint of the reality and supremacy of good, Christian Science is demonstrating to suffering humanity the practical availability of good as a universal panacea for every ill, every sin, to which flesh is heir.

Christian Science has forsaken the material and adopted the spiritual or metaphysical. When its critics go and do likewise they will be in a better position to judge as to the sanity or efficacy of that view-point which makes possible in this age the demonstration of Christian healing. The student of Christian Science would not know how to pray intelligently if he believed for one moment that God is the author of evil, that He is in any way responsible for its so-called existence, or that evil is a part of God's all-inclusive knowledge. Evil is

no more an element of omniscience than wrong is an element of right. "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."

The life-work of Jesus and his apostles, as well as the demonstrations of Christian Science, all point to one ultimate view-point. "There shall be one fold, and one shepherd," the Master said. There can be but one correct understanding of God. Only a belief in an evil mind or minds may would, if possible, obscure the heavenly vision. When the one Mind, infinite good, is recognized, the one perfect understanding will be demonstrated. The signs of the times indicate a marked spiritual awakening in the religious world, and human thought, purged of its unchristian belief in evil in its manifold phases, is rallying around the one perfect standard as given to the world in Christian Science. A "perfect God and perfect man—as the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 239) is the only standpoint that is calculated to harmonize the world's religious thought, and thinking people in all denominations are forsaking their belief in a good-and-evil god, and are humbly acknowledging that Christian Science is the open gate into the kingdom of heaven. They are proving to their own satisfaction that God does not need to know evil in order to destroy evil, and this spiritual insight into the nature of omniscience is enabling them to "draw nigh to God" as they never could do while believing Him to be cognizant of evil and therefore responsible for its existence.

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carried something in the way of a mark indicating the national character, but for the most part it did not. Mrs. Lincoln thought that all china used in the White House should be exclusive in design, and that each President should have the privilege of ordering his own Congress rather liked this idea, as has been said, and Mrs. Lincoln was not slow in ordering the most handsome sort of china the White House had had up to that time. It was ordered from France, had a blue border carrying gold stars, one for each state, and in the center of each piece was an eagle and scroll with the words, "E Pluribus Unum."

Mrs. Grant bought a set of china, but it was not the equal of the Lincoln set in beauty or design. Its pieces have a yellow border with designs of flowers and fruit.

Notwithstanding the purchases of the Lincolns and Grants, Mrs. Hayes, on reaching the White House found very little china on hand. What little there was she disposed of at auction, and purchased a new set with \$5000 set apart by Congress for that purpose. This Hayes china was ornamented with paintings by noted American artists, representing the principal flora and fauna of the country—wolves, buffalo, deer, peacocks, wild duck, wild geese, alligators, shad, oysters and numerous vegetables. Although designed in the United States, the Hayes china was "thrown" at Limoges, France. The pieces are of peculiar form, and the set as a whole was rather gaudy than artistic.

Mr. McElroy, the sister of President Arthur, and his housekeeper, bought 600 pieces of china from a local dealer. It was not at all remarkable in color or design, though it was a part of the agreement that no more of that same design should be sold to anybody in Washington. Mrs. Cleveland replenished her chinaware in the same way, as did Mrs. McKinley—the set purchased by

the latter being noticeably plain. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, on entering the White House, bought 24 dozen new plates and five dozen coffee cups, the price being \$882. They were made in France, but from designs worked out by Mrs. Harrison. In the general way this design resembled that of the Lincoln china, with eagle, shield and scroll, but the plum-colored border was replaced with one of lapis-lazuli blue, containing stalks and ears of corn, sprigs of goldenrod, etc.

When it fell to Mrs. Roosevelt to replenish the china of the White House, a careful inventory showed that there were left 143 of the Lincoln pieces, 125 of the Grant pieces, 371 of Hayes, 30 of Arthur, 1745 of Cleveland, 459 of Harrison and 321 of McKinley. These were willing to lend it to the White House, but did not care to pass title to it.

## Children's Department

### A New Paris Game

Juvenile Parisians have a new game to take the place of diabolo. It is called the "Looping Bird," and is a little aeroplane shot up by the aid of a hook and a pair of diabolo sticks. The Tuilleries Gardens are much frequented by players of the "Looping Bird." But more ambitious models of aeroplanes than the bird are now sold from \$1.50 to \$10. One of the latter is a very good imitation of the Farman machine, and is propelled by twisted India rubber strings. On being wound up the little aeroplane, which is provided with wheels, runs along the ground for 20 feet and then rises to from five to six feet and flies through the air for some 20 yards or so. A neat little toy for good children.—Boston Herald.

The sun never repents of the good he does nor does he ever demand a recompence.—Franklin.

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

**ADDED LETTER PUZZLE.**  
Add a letter and change a singer into hair; to preserve into a support; a resinous substance into a cord; a curse into a vegetable; a boy's nickname into a church dignitary; a dower into a festival; not early into triumphant; you into part of the face; to perform into an animal; ♀ cause into to stop; a sleep into low; came together into fit; ourselves into employment; a metal into part of a fork; a tap into the head; fit into fuel; full of bones into a wood; a cooling implement into a temple; to sway into to unite; a journey into kind of food; meat into a light; to abstain into to indulge; equal value into fruit; to sink into rise.—Youth's Companion.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 3, 1909.

### Urumia

WHAT the messages from Tabriz say has a deeper meaning than many a despatch of doings in Constantinople or of speeches in a western capital. The Turks, the messages say, have occupied Urumia and Khoi, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, and in the immediate neighborhood of Tabriz. There they are entrenched ready to cut off the Russian advance. It would be a mistake not to see in this occupation of the two border cities the true significance of the move. Urumia, city and lake, have been claimed and occupied by Turkish forces before this; indeed, the entire Turco-Persian boundary is disputed by both countries at a number of points. The gravity lies elsewhere. In asserting his claims at this moment, by a military move designed to anticipate the Russian advance, the Turk suddenly introduces into the Persian question the entire complex problem of his own fate. It was inevitable, for despite religious differences, Turk and Persian have now so much in common that their separate problems are but two sides of one question.

It was inevitable, but it was not necessary to have come at this moment. It was not expedient for the Turk, because no complication could be expedient at this time. A defensive attitude on undisputed Turkish territory would have answered the purpose. The approach of Turkish troops to within seventy miles of the Russian encampments cannot easily be regarded as a spontaneous move of the Ottoman foreign ministry and war office. And here is where the gravity of the situation lies: European diplomacy is at last on the threshold of success in drawing the Persian question into the Turkish vortex. The advent of the Turk on the shores of Lake Urumia may at any moment take the settlement of the Persian question out of the hands of England and Russia, who had reserved it for themselves by that peace pact which changed the course of history. Out of the hands of Russia and England means into those of all the powers, and thus the struggle for supremacy reaches the very gates of India.

Urumia may yet become famous for other events than the birth of Zoroaster, with which tradition honors it. Whatever these events portend the powers are not the only ones concerned: the United States, too, has solemn obligations to meet in Azerbaijan. The American missions have long carried on their educational and protective activities among Armenians and Nestorians. The latter especially are indebted to the American missionaries for a splendid printing establishment which has helped to perpetuate their ancient as well as modern Syrian tongue and to sustain and to spread their Christian faith. These are America's interests to safeguard on Lake Urumia.

THE GREAT beef packers of the West control directly about 55 per cent of the entire hide product of the country. Formerly they sold the hides to tanners. Of late years they have themselves gone extensively into the tanning business. That they might be the better able to fix leather prices, it is said, they have become buyers of hides. Hides are protected under the Dingley act by a duty of 15 per cent. This duty was put upon them ostensibly to benefit the American farmer. The American farmer derives no benefit from it. On the contrary, it compels him, like all other Americans, to pay more for shoes. A powerful influence is being brought to bear on Congress with the purpose of inducing it to retain the 15 per cent clause in the new tariff bill. Senator Cullom, who represents the state in which are located the greatest packing houses of the country, said recently: "I hope the Senate will vote in favor of free hides. Free hides will reduce the price of leather, thereby reducing the price of the different necessities manufactured from it." Strange to say that on this proposition the hide-producing West is in accord with the shoemaking East.

The belief is common that if the 15 per cent duty on foreign hides is retained a monster trust will be organized, in control of the beef packing, leather tanning and shoe manufacturing industries of the country. Touching this matter, former Governor Douglas of Massachusetts says: "Such a trust is inevitable, providing the present duty of 15 per cent remains on hides. The advantage given by this duty to the beef trust as the original owner of the hides is so great that competition with it will be hopeless as soon as it can establish itself in the leather tanning and shoe manufacturing industries."

The preventive, of course, lies in the admission of foreign hides free of duty. This would give the independent manufacturer the world to draw on for his supply of leather. The time may come when the beef trust will control the world's output of hides. It is already engaged in securing a grip on the cattle trade of Argentina. However, what concerns at present the millions of Americans who wear shoes is whether their representatives in Congress shall now continue the imposition of an unnecessary and unjust tax, and by doing so invite the creation of industrial conditions which will result in increasing the burden in the future.

MORE THAN \$2,000,000 in United States silver coin circulates in all the channels of business in Canada, and D. R. Wilkie, a well-known banker of the Dominion, proposes that a clearance be made of it. In support of his recommendation, it is asserted that Canadians should have enough national pride to see that the circulating medium of the country bears the country's stamp rather than that of a foreign power. The argument is also made that the elimination of the United States silver coin now passing from hand to hand in Canada and the substitution of a national coin in its place, would not only accord with what is due the dignity of the Dominion but result in a material advantage as well.

If the \$2,000,000 of United States silver money were excluded and the void were filled with new coins from the Canadian branch of the royal mint, the change would mean a profit of \$1,000,000 for the Canadian government. This profit, called seigniorage, is the difference between the cost of producing the silver coins and the value which would be placed upon them by a guarantee from the government that they would be redeemable in gold or its equivalent. "It is surely more in accordance with business ideas," declares an advocate of the proposition, "that \$1,000,000 should be added to Canada's

public revenue and \$1,000,000 added to our mine operators' trade, than that the United States should have untaxed license to spread \$2,000,000 of its silver coin throughout our country. If, as was the case in the countries of the Latin Union, there were reciprocity in silver circulation, Canada might have no great reason to object to the presence of some of her neighbor's metallic money; but there is no reciprocity. No Canadian money of any kind has the entree of the channels of trade across the line."

In Canada, at present, silver is legal tender for any amount not exceeding ten dollars. Mr. Wilkie proposes to extend the range of its legal tender quality, but to what point he does not say.

Here is where the entire difficulty lies. Strange as it may appear, the circulation of American silver coin in Canada is to the advantage of that country, not to ours. We are simply supplying Canada with a medium of exchange which she herself otherwise would have to provide. There is not the slightest profit in it for us. On the other hand, it stands between Canada and any dangerous inflation which might result from the adoption of the Wilkie proposition. As the advocate of the proposition just quoted says: "Untrammeled by the crown and uncontrolled by Parliament, a ministry at Ottawa might be tempted to make too free use of the mint to issue silver coins were Parliament to make the latter redeemable in gold."

The money system of Canada is at present on a sound basis. A country whose internal and foreign commerce is prospering like the Dominion's, whose credit is unquestioned, whose large bills are paid in gold and whose small change is always sufficient to take care of her little bills, need have no anxiety with regard to her national dignity.

A BRITISH mining engineer named Bowers recently discovered in Portugal, lying at the bottom of a river, a yellow quartz incrusted with the crystals of uranium. Samples were sent to Oxford University and to Paris for examination, and chemists report that 360 milligrams of radium are contained to the ton of the mineral. This is one of the most interesting and important discoveries of recent times. Heretofore the world depended for its supply of radium on the pitchblende mine at Joachimsthal, in Austria. When about a half ounce of the precious product was extracted and distributed, however, the Austrian government placed an embargo on further exportation. It is said that even when the British Royal Society desired not long since to become possessed of a small quantity of radium, the Austrian government refused the accommodation until the Prince of Wales interceded and obtained for the society about \$5000 worth.

Engineer Bowers' discovery promises to result in breaking the monopoly. It must be assumed that the chemists of Oxford University and of Paris are on certain ground. The next point, then, is whether the river bed in Portugal will yield the crystals of uranite in any considerable quantity. The main lode of the mineral has been traced for a distance of a mile and a half, with a width varying from five to twelve feet and a depth of fifty feet. It is said that the crystals can be treated more easily than pitchblende, and that the new discovery ought to be worth at least three times as much as the other as a source of supply.

What quantity of radium may be obtained from this deposit is at present undetermined. Heretofore radium has been spoken of, as to weight, in terms that are familiar only in chemistry. Only a few ounces of it have been obtained altogether. A ton of uranite, according to Professor Soddy, contains energy enough to light the city of London for a year, and "if the problem of economically releasing this energy through the transition stage of radium can be solved, the transformation even of the Antarctic region into a tropical garden would be easy."

In all probability no such wonders will result from Engineer Bowers' happy find, but nevertheless the world of progress will be under deep obligations to him.

### United States Trade with Brazil

A CURIOUS trade situation comes to notice in the state of São Paulo, southern Brazil. The exporters sell their staple to this country; their ships are reloaded in American ports with raw material which they carry across to Europe; there it is turned into manufactures eventually to be imported into the market of São Paulo and paid for with the proceeds of the American sales. America furnishes Brazil with the means of buying from others those same goods which she could as well, or better, supply herself.

This triangular state of affairs is illustrated by the exports and imports of São Paulo during 1907. The United States bought \$29,000,000; England bought \$4,000,000, approximately. The United States sold \$4,500,000; England sold \$10,000,000, approximately.

It is a fact that quantities of American goods are not known as such to the Brazilian consumer, because they reach him by way of Europe. Their origin is known only to the agent, who is nearly always either English or German and consequently does not advertise American goods. This the new line of steamers flying the American flag and specially equipped for the South American trade may be expected to remedy to some extent; but steamship lines alone will not effect a radical change, for there are other direct lines not under the American flag.

Both Germany and England have established their South American trade through resident representatives and traveling salesmen. The Latin has to be convinced by individual demonstration, and in the case of machinery he has to be taught the use of the mechanism. While marked improvement has been reported of late in the methods and general efficiency of the American salesmen now visiting South America, there is yet another point that requires close consideration. It is the need of an American bank. It would not only be of inestimable value to the importer and exporter, but it would also prove a fine investment for American capital. The expansion of English and German trade in South America is not thinkable without the network of English and German banks from the Rio Grande to Patagonia.

Americans have at last made a good start by sending out efficient salesmen and by establishing an American line of steamers. These are two out of the three principal requisites. Now let the third follow. Let an American bank be established in one or two great centers of South America and the results will encourage American merchants to secure their legitimate and long-deferred share of South American trade.

### The Cape to Cairo Railroad

CECIL RHODES' gigantic African railroad undertaking is much nearer completion than appears from the two stretches of road actually constructed and in operation. The gap between Broken Hill, Rhodesia, until lately the rail head of the South African stretch, and Khartum, the present terminal of the Anglo-Egyptian line, is much reduced in length by steam navigation on the Nile as far south of Khartum as Gondokoro, on the border of the Congo, as well as on that immense sheet of water in the heart of Africa, Lake Tanganyika.

The latest moves toward the final realization of steam connection between Cape Town and Cairo are notable for their deviation from the original program. In the south, the railroad, instead of being continued from Broken Hill in a northeasterly direction through Rhodesia to the southern point of Lake Tanganyika, is now being headed toward the Congo frontier. This 400-mile extension is well under way; it is built by the Katanga Junction Railway Company, and it will open up the Katanga copper mines of the southeastern Congo. The stretch from the Congo border to Lake Tanganyika will not be British built, but the tapping of the rich mineral districts west of the lake is a satisfactory compensation therefor. Railroad activity in the territories around Lakes Tanganyika, Nyassa and Victoria is an independent branch of African development, and it is laid out on a large scale, especially in German East Africa.

Great Britain has not yet acknowledged Belgium's annexation of the Congo, nor has it been decided whether the enclave of Lado, on the upper Nile, leased to King Leopold, shall be given back to England at once; but the proposed connection of the Cape-to-Cairo line with the Congo will unquestionably exercise great influence not only over the relations between the two countries and their possessions, but over the progressive development of the southern and eastern Congo.

A satisfactory settlement of the whole Congo question is imperative from a humanitarian as well as a commercial point of view, and an agreement with England is especially desirable in the interest of African development in which the Cape-to-Cairo railroad occupies a foremost position. The British possessions in South Africa are cut off from those in the north by the Congo and German East Africa, and the longitudinal railroad will have to run through either, even though the intervening Lake Tanganyika is utilized. It would seem now that the Congo route has been decided on; therefore the Lado and Nile question is acquiring unusual importance, and it is possible that the deviation in the north, which is also of fairly recent decision, has a bearing on the Congo route.

The new plan in the north includes a line from Khartum southeast to Sennar on the Blue Nile, and thence a branch to El Obeid, capital of the important province of Kordofan. El Obeid is due west of Sennar and southwest of Khartum, so that the line recrosses the White Nile at right angles. While the Sennar line points to an ultimate extension toward Abyssinia and the Red sea, the El Obeid branch indicates the likelihood of further construction toward the southwest and the rich territories of the Nile affluents and the Congo.

Africa has long ceased to be the dark continent; it promises to become the rival of America, as the third home of the white race.

IT IS possible that there is no connection whatever between the offers of Old Masters in the open market abroad and the prospective free art schedule in our new tariff law, and yet one cannot help putting this and that together.

ENGINEERS in these days propose the construction of great dams for three principal purposes—the storage of water for the prevention of destructive floods, the storage of water for irrigation and the storage of water for navigation.

The Pathfinder dam in Wyoming, just completed by the United States reclamation service, is designed primarily for the first of these three purposes. If necessary, of course, it may easily be employed for the second. If it proves to be efficient as a storage reservoir for flood waters there is no reason why similar dams cannot be erected to hold back the waters of our great rivers during the spring freshets, so that a sufficient depth for navigation purposes may be maintained in the dry season.

The Pathfinder dam is so-called because it is erected at a point on the North Platte where Col. John C. Fremont, in attempting to cross the river, lost his equipment. The structure is 500 feet long on top and 215 feet high. It has a drainage area of 12,000 square miles and its capacity is 358,000,000 gallons, equivalent to 1,025,000 acre feet. Its cost was \$1,200,000. It can easily save from destruction property to that value in a single season.

This is not one of the greatest dams in existence. There are many which exceed it in size and cost. Its purpose being to check the onward rush of the mountain torrents through the valley of the North Platte and to regulate the flow of the water so that it will be harmless, it differs wholly from the great dams across the Nile; but if successful in exercising this control—in reining in one of the wildest streams in America in flood time—and in curbing the waters so that they shall flow quietly and continuously through the shallow channel of the North Platte at a season of the year when the bed of that river is usually as dry as Sahara, it will mark a grand step in the direction of navigation on the Missouri and other western rivers which are now running to waste.

The storage reservoir as a means of maintaining a navigable depth of water in the Mississippi was long since proposed by competent engineers. It is still being urged. Perhaps the operation of the Pathfinder dam may at length lead to the adoption of the plan.

ONE of the latest shellfish stories is that of a lobster which made a meal for twenty-six men. The explanation probably is that the twenty-six fished it for bait and were successful.

THE HASTE with which Columbia honors the new president of Harvard is very excusable, since the hurry was occasioned by a desire to perform a worthy act.

THE MONUMENT to the regulars at Gettysburg is only about one third as high as the Bunker Hill monument, but those who have climbed to the top of the latter will not regard this as a defect.

FROM the way the steel mills and the cotton mills worked on Memorial Day, Congress should be convinced that they are not pining for lack of encouragement.